EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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APRIL, 1932

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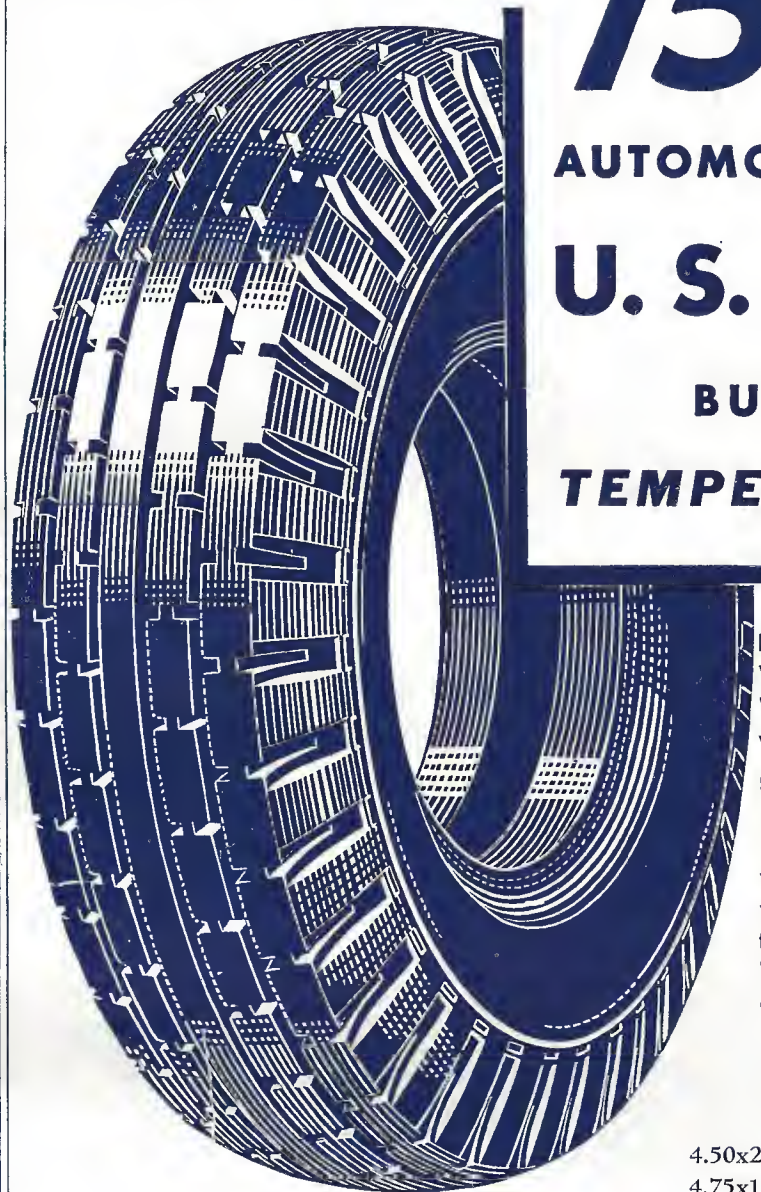

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THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

Rock Springs Reliance — *"Where your dollar is a Big Boy all the time"* — Winton Superior Hanna

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 9 | APRIL, 1932 | NUMBER 4

"Let Life of Washington Be Your Exemplar", Is Plea Made to Students

Speaker Believes Only Robert Bruce, Scotland King, Approaches Washington In Deeds.

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HON. T. S. TALIAFERRO, JR. of Rock Springs, prominent attorney, acknowledged well-read historian, and one of the most forceful speakers on such topics because of his close study of events, past, present and future, in relation to things that are of historical importance, gave a most inspiring address before the Green River High School February 22nd, the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. His theme, dealing in the most part with the religious and social life of Washington, is worth the more in its particular presentation in that it contains a beautiful thought for young men and women, a thought appropriate in all events to instill into the minds of younger people—that of reverence to their maker. It is abounding of ideals so worthy to everyone.

MR. CHAIRMAN, and YOUNG LADIES, and YOUNG GENTLEMEN:

Thirty-five years ago, a jubilee, something like the jubilee which we this year celebrate, was an event in which all peoples, and all nations, took part in paying homage to a great ruler of the Anglo-Saxon race. I use the term "Anglo-Saxon", in a significant sense, for when the coming years have entered upon their rolls the names of all those who will speak the English language, when time has wrought her will all white Americans will bear, in their veins, the blood of those who framed "Magna Charta", who drew the "Petition of Right", and who subscribed to the "Declaration of Independence". The time will surely come, when every boy and girl, whatever other blood may swell their veins, will be able to say, that the Revolutionary Fathers were in truth and in fact, "My Fathers", and "I am an Anglo-Saxon."

To illustrate: Every Hebrew, who has lived since the time of Moses, is related to all of his race. Some ancestor, three thousand or five thousand years ago, placed in the nose of the Hebrew, that "crook", which all of the succeeding ages have not been able to deface.

So, we who are here today, are either now related, or our children, and children's children, will, in after years, be related to all our race.

Thirty-five years ago, the world was engaged in honoring a "ruler", who has given her name to the era, and which is called "THE VICTORIAN AGE". It was this "ruler", whom the great Massachusetts Senator, Daniel Webster, had in mind when addressing the Senate of the United States. He said:

> "Whose morning drum beat following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

In the year 1897, when England's Empire over "palm and pine" was farther "flung" than any Caesar ruled, a poet gave a warning, which it would be well for us to remember, in this, our jubilee, and day of pride:

> "Far called our navies melt away.
> On dune and head-lands sink the fire.
> Lo! all our pomp of yesterday
> Is one with Nineveh and Tyre.
> Judge of the nations, spare us yet
> Lest we forget, lest we forget."

This is a year of jubilee, a jubilee which will last longer, and be more universally observed, than the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, or any other like celebration that the world has ever seen. A jubilee in praise and thanksgiving for the birth

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of another great Anglo-Saxon ruler—WASHINGTON—magic name! If none other under heaven can bind us to each other, that talisman can touch the chords of unison, and clasp us hand in hand, and bind us heart to heart, in the kindred heirship of Anglo-Saxon achievements and Anglo-Saxon destiny. Before that august name, feud and faction stand abashed. Boundaries of nations are obliterated. Political discord is hushed into awed silence. Schisms and sections are subdued and vanished. For in the very naming of that name, there is a sweet concord of love, veneration, gratitude, duty and racial devotion. It typified all that there is or ought to be of greatness, goodness and majesty in that country we call our country, the United States of America, and that country is the best prototype of its Father.

I have not come hither this afternoon to recall to your memories, or to rehearse in your presence, the events conspicuous in the life, work, and achievements of Washington. During the year, the public press will portray in the most finished and pleasing manner, every incident of that life, that work, and those accomplishments. The historians of our schools, both public and private, will dwell upon these matters, and students will draw parallels between the life and achievements of George Washington, and the lives and achievements of other great men of both ancient and modern times. And yet, the fact remains that George Washington has no parallel in history. No satisfactory parallel can be drawn between George Washington, and any man who ever lived.

Washington led no victorious and conquering army, as did Alexander, the Great, but he commanded a citizens soldiery wholly in defense of a people, who founded a State, which is as rock ribbed upon the principles of law and order, justice and equity, as any State that the world has ever seen, bursting, as it were, orderly, full grown, and matured, from the brain of Zeus. And in this connection it should be remembered that the empire established by Alexander lasted no longer than his life.

Nor can Washington be compared with Julius Caesar. Washington was obedient to civil authority. With him the sword was subservient to the Senate. With Washington the State dominated all military authority. With Caesar the civil authority yielded to the authority of the sword.

Charles, the Great, better known as "Charlemagne", tried to recondition the Roman Empire, but his government was never broad, based upon the principles of law. He assumed the "imperial purple" of the Caesars, but he discarded the law and order of the Roman Empire. Washington, unlike Charlemagne, rejected all princely power, but clung to the common law of England, and the frame work of the British Empire.

There is nothing in parallel between the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the accomplishments of George Washington. The Corsican was a genius. Washington was not. The story of Napoleon's life is *thrilling*. The story of Washington's life is *inspiring*. In his ambitions, Napoleon punished Europe, and in retaliation Europe punished France. Of his work, nothing remains, save and except the "Code Napoleon", upon which is based the legal fabric of the State of Louisiana. Except the Code, all things tangible have perished. The achievements of Washington are immortal and can never die.

Upon receiving the invitation to make this address, and in canvassing the situation, I came to the conclusion that Robert the Bruce, the most renowned of the Kings of Scotland, in his character and career, approached nearer to that of Washington, that any other historic character.

Robert Bruce felt the oppression of the "Norman-French" Kings of England, and rose, sword in hand, against their asserted authority. Washington felt the oppression of the Hanovian-German Kings of England, and rose, sword in hand, against their asserted authority. Both Robert Bruce, and George Washington, had in their younger days fought in the military service of the English Kings. Neither Washington, nor Robert Bruce, were very successful in their military operations, except each gained a final and decisive battle. Both of them, because of their numerous defeats, suffered from the intrigues, and the disloyalty of many of their own countrymen.

You will remember the legend, how Robert Bruce, hiding a fugitive, from the English soldiery, in a barn loft, watched six attempts of a spider to tie the guy line of its intended web, and how six times the spider failed to make good the tie on an adjoining rafter. And how Robert Bruce saw, in this failure of the spider, a parity of his six separate, and futile efforts, to free Scotland from English rule, and how he made up his mind, that he would be guided by the efforts of the spider. That if the spider failed in its seventh effort, then he, Robert Bruce, would renounce his title to the crown of Scotland, join the crusades, and spend the rest of his life in battling in the Holy Land, for the recovery of the "Sepulchre". But in its seventh effort, the spider succeeded, and Robert Bruce, in his seventh effort, succeeded in the battle of Bannockburn, where forty thousand Scots met and overwhelmed the finest army the Norman-French Kings of England had ever brought together, and numbering one hundred thousand men.

The story of the spider may or may not be fiction, but the facts are true.

You will remember, how Bruce, before the battle of Bannockburn, dug pit holes in the soil, intermingled with sharp pointed wooden spikes, which were covered with leaves and twigs, so as to conceal the nature of the ground, and how the splendid English cavalrymen were thrown, when their horses stumbled, and were wounded because of this strategy of Bruce; and how the Highlandmen of Scotland, with their double handed "claymores", utterly

destroyed the English army, and gained for Scotland its independence.

So, Washington, after six years of virtual defeat, achieving but little military renown, finally gained for America her independence, with the scars of battle, and the laurels of victory at Yorktown.

Six hundred years have now elapsed since the battle of Bannockburn, but George V, the heir, and descendent of Robert the Bruce, still reigns in the British Isles, and I think I utter no prophesy when I say, that six hundred years from this day, God will still reign in the hearts of the American people, and the government at Washington will still live.

I shall not dwell upon Washington's career as a Statesman, except to observe that it is doubtful if the National Government would have survived the first eight years of its constitutional existence, but for the precept, and example, and personal influence of Washington. When the Constitution went into effect, all eyes looked to Washington, as the hope, and the only hope, for the success of the new government, and he received the unanimous vote of the electoral college. After eight years of administration, he retired from public life, hailed everywhere with the grandest, proudest, and purest of all earthly titles, "Father of His Country."

But, the religious element in Washington's character, is the star that shines most brightly in the firmament of his glory.

We think of a great, true and chivalrous man, as a pious and religious man.

For centuries, the legends of Rowland, have inspired the peoples and armies of France. St. George has always been the inspiration of the English soldier, and his cross with that of St. Andrew of Scotland, and St. Patrick of Ireland, form the insignia of the British flag.

The religious zeal of Lord Nelson, of Chinese Gordon, of Robert Edward Lee, and of Stonewall Jackson, has made them the ideals of the Christian soldier, who, with Robert Bruce and George Washington, challenge the love and veneration of all mankind.

Robert Bruce, because weakened by disease, resulting from exposures, in his struggles to free Scotland from English rule, could not fulfill his heartfelt hope to become a "champion of the cross", and on his deathbed, pledged his friend, Lord James, of Douglas, to take his heart to the Holy City, and bury it in the Sepulchre of our Lord, and the heart of Bruce was inclosed in a silver locket, and suspended by the Douglas, with a silver chain, over his own heart, and when the Scottish Knights were sorely pressed by the Saracens, Lord James, of Douglas, threw the heart of Bruce into the very midst of the infidel army, rallying his Scottish Knights, with the cry, "The Heart of Bruce to the rescue."

Tradition says that the silver locket, containing the heart of Bruce, was recovered from the Moslems, and that it now lies buried somewhere within the ruins of Melrose Abbey.

During the awful winter of Valley Forge, when the tide of American affairs was at its lowest ebb, in the darkness of the night was seen, amid the ice and snow, the form of Washington, upon his knees, petitioning the God of battles, the Ruler of kings and men, the Dispenser of life and death, the Monarch supreme over empires, and republics, for help, for knowledge, and for power, that the bitter cup might pass from him, doubtless in the words of the Master, saying, "Nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done". What preacher need moralize this story. What words, save the simplest, are requisite to tell it.

Young women, and young men, never be ashamed to be esteemed religious. Let the life of George Washington be your exemplar, till like him, you hear the still, small voice of the messenger from heaven, whispering to your hearts, follow thou me. If any ask you, what brave, what noble man was ever influenced by the Christian faith, point to that tomb upon the Virginia hills, beyond the bounding waves of the Potomac, and answer—WASHINGTON.

In his "Life of Washington", Irving gives a beautiful account of this phase of Washington's character, which might well be recited today from every rostrum in the land.

On Monday, the 5th day of September, 1774, the first Continental Congress convened in the City of Philadelphia, and the men of the North, and the men of the South, who had heretofore communicated with each other only by correspondence, were at last in the presence of each other, a presence which was destined never to be dissolved; and what a presence!

William Pitt, recently created the "Earl of Chatham", was the greatest statesman of his day. He it was who had wrung the Canadas from the French, and the Floridas from the Spaniards. He it was who had made the dominions of George III wider than those that ever a Caesar ruled, until Britain's fleets dominated every ocean, and her armies trampled the soil of every continent.

Speaking in the House of Lords, the Earl of Chatham could not restrain his enthusiasm:

> "When your Lordships," said he, "look at the papers transmitted to us from America: when you consider their decency, firmness, and wisdom, you can but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must declare and avow, that in the master states of the world, I know not the people, or Senate, who, in such a complication of difficult circumstances, can stand in preference to the delegates of America assembled in General Congress at Philadelphia."

Then was submerged the distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders.

Patrick Henry exclaimed:

> "I am not a Virginian, I am an American!"

But to return to Irving. He says:

"To give proper dignity and solemnity to the proceedings of the house, it was moved on the following day. that every morning of the session should be opened with prayer."

A precedent and example which have since been followed by the Legislature of every American commonwealth, as well as by the Congress of the United States.

Irving then says:

"To this there was demurrer, that as the delegates were of different sects they might not consent to join in the same form of worship. Upon this Mr. Samuel Adams rose, and said, "he would willingly join in prayer with any gentlemen of piety and virtue, whatever might be his cloth, provided he was a friend of his country"; and he moved that the Reverend Mr. Duche, of Philadelphia, who answered to that description, might be invited to officiate as Chaplain. This was one step towards unanimity of feeling, Mr. Adams being a strong Congregationalist, and Mr. Duche an eminent Episcopal clergyman. The motion was carried into effect; the invitation was given and accepted. In the course of the day a rumor reached Philadelphia that Boston had been cannonaded by the British. It produced a strange sensation, and when Congress met on the following morning (seventh), the effect was visible in every countenance. The delegates from the east were greeted with a warmer clasp of the hand by their associates from the South. The Reverend Mr. Duche, according to invitation, appeared in his canonicals, attended by his clerk. The morning service of the Episcopal Church was read with great solemnity, the clerk making the responses. The Psalter for the seventh day of the month included the thirty-fifth Psalm, wherein David prays for protection against his enemies.

"Plead thou my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me: and fight thou against them that fight against me.

Lay hand upon the shield and buckler; and stand up to help me.

Bring forth the spear, and stop the way against them that persecute me: say unto my soul, I am thy salvation.

Let them be confounded, and put to shame, that seek after my soul: let them be turned back, and brought to confusion, that imagine mischief for me.

Let them be as the dust before the wind: and the angel of the Lord scattering them."

The imploring words of this Psalm spoke the feelings of all hearts present; but especially of those from New England. John Adams writes in his letter to his wife: "You must remember this was the morning after we heard of the horrible rumor of the cannonade of Boston. I never saw a greater effect upon an audience. It seemed as if heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read on that morning. After this, Mr. Duche unexpectedly struck out into an extemporaneous prayer, which filled the bosom of every man present. Episcopalian as he is, Doctor Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, such ardor, such earnestness, and pathos, and in language so eloquent and sublime, for America, for the Congress, for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially the town of Boston. It has had an excellent effect upon everybody here."

It has been remarked that Washington was especially devout on this occasion, kneeling, while others stood up. In this, however, each, no doubt, observed the attitude in prayer to which he was accustomed. Washington knelt, being an Episcopalian."

We have spoken of the religious side of Washington's character, and have quoted from one of the greatest of America's writers and historians. Let us now turn to Washington's social life, and in so doing, I will quote from one of the greatest of England's writers and critics.

Only a few miles from the City of Washington is situated one of the oldest and most distinguished of America's private schools. When the speaker was a student at this school, upon the walls of the class room, in great blazing letters, was this inscription:

"First be a Christian,
Second a gentleman,
And third a scholar."

Here was a motto; a guide; an inspiration, for every boy, and under this motto, guide and inspiration, this school has not sent forth her sons into the world, to act as mere ciphers, in the lives of men and the destiny of the nation.

Only a few miles from this school, on the one side, stands Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and there also is his tomb; and only a few miles, on the other side, stands Arlington, the home of Washington's collateral relative, Robert Edward Lee, the two great exemplars of the motto, which hung in that school room. And the associated names of George Washington and Robert Edward Lee will ring along the corridors of time to challenge loving remembrance of America's ideals of civic virtue, and her exemplar of nature's true nobility.

A gentleman is but a "gentle man", as distinguished from a rough and vulgar man.

William Makepeace Thackeray, in his "Four Georges", describes in his own inimitable rhetoric, what constitutes a "Christian gentleman". I read Thackeray's description constantly, and feel more and more inspired every time I read it.

He tells of the gentle, brave and chivalrous

Collingwood, one of Lord Nelson's Captains at Trafalgar, driving his ship, the "Royal Sovereign", into battle, with prayers upon his lips for his beloved Sarah, if he should never see her more.

He tells of the gentle Heber, who composed that inspiring missionary hymn:

"From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Africa's sunny fountains,
Roll down their golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain."

He tells of Judge Cleveland, who died at the age of twenty-nine, in 1784, but whose short official life had so impressed the people of India that they erected a monument in his memory.

And then he tells of him, who was called the "first gentleman of Europe", the Prince of Wales, the Regent of England, during his father's illness, and who was afterwards known as George IV.

In February, 1784, the Prince became of age, and gave a grand ball to all of the principal nobility and gentry of Europe. Thackeray says: "I was eager to read all about the ball, and looked at all the old magazines for information. The entertainment took place on the 10th of February, and in the "European magazine" of March, 1784, I found the full account."

The magazine related how the "Carlton" House had been finished for the occasion, in that grandeur and splendor which was inexpressible to describe.

"The state chair is of a gold frame, covered with crimson damask; on each corner of the feet is a lion's head, expressive of fortitude and strength; the feet of the chair have serpents twining round them, to denote wisdom. Facing the throne, appears the helmet of Minerva; and over the windows, glory is represented by Saint George with a superb gloria."

After further description of Prince George's birthday party, the birthday party of him, who was called the "first gentleman of Europe", Thackeray continues:

"In the 'Gentleman's Gazette', for the same month and year—March, 1784, is an account of another festival, in which another great gentleman of English extraction is represented as taking a principal share":

"According to order, His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief was admitted to a public audience of Congress; and, being seated, the president, after a pause, informed him that the United States assembled were ready to receive his communications. Whereupon he arose, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: The great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I present myself before Congress to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country."

"Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, I resign the appointment I accepted with diffidence; which, however, was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the nation, and the patronage of Heaven. I close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping. Having finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action; and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of the employments of my public life."

To which the president replied:

"Sir, having defended the standard of liberty in the New World, having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and those who feel oppression, you retire with the blessings of your fellow-citizens; though the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command, but will descend to remotest ages."

"Which was the most splendid spectacle ever witnessed; the opening feast of Prince George in London, or the resignation of Washington? Which is the nobler character for after ages to admire—yon fribble dancing in lace and spangles, or yonder hero who sheathes his sword after a life of spotless honor, a purity unreproached, a courage indomitable, and a consummate victory? Which of these is the true gentleman? What is it to be a gentleman? Is it to have lofty aims, to lead a pure life, to keep your honor virgin; to have the esteem of your fellow-citizens, and the love of your fireside; to bear good fortune meekly; to suffer evil with constancy: and through evil or good to maintain truth always? Show me the happy man whose life exhibits these qualities, and him we will salute as gentleman, whatever his rank may be."

The heart of the world will ever beat for George Washington, not simply because he was wise and just and achieved as the leader of his country's armies, a consummate victory, but because he was pure in life, honest in intent, and because, according to his own faith, he worshipped heaven.

America, parent of valor, cast away thy fear! Mother of men be proud without a tear! What a theme, what a scene, for men and angels on this, our country's father's natal day.

And borrowing from the thought of a great orator: May our God in whose bosom he rests, who guarded him in our country's battles, who guided him in our country's counsels, vouchsafe that his spirit may continue to hover over the land he saved, and perpetuate it plentiful, peaceful, powerful and free, through all vicissitudes of storm and sunshine, until all earthly governments shall have molded into dust, until humanity shall have triumphed over the probation of time, or time itself shall be no more!

Run of the Mine

Coal Production Statistics, Wyoming, Years 1930 and 1931, Compared

WE ARE reproducing herewith the coal production statistics collected by the State Inspector of Coal Mines of Wyoming, Mr. Lyman Fearn, for the calendar years 1930 and 1931 compared. A study of the comparison shown in the tabulation will prove informative.

It will be observed that the number of mines producing coal increased 23.2 per cent, this in the face of a falling off in production of 1,070,403 tons, or 17.6 per cent. The average production per mine in 1930 was 87,982 tons, and in 1931, the production fell to 58,828 tons. The records indicate that a number of the larger mines have been closed down, and an even greater number of small mines reopened. It is a matter of common knowledge that the whole West is becoming dotted with wagon mines working on Government and privately owned lands, the individual investment made extremely small, the wages paid running as low as $2 per day for ten hours' work.

The tonnage of coal loaded mechanically decreased 5.3 per cent, although the production of coal mechanically loaded in the state increased from 49 per cent to 56 per cent. The reduction in the tons of coal produced per pound of powder, 28.29 per cent, again suggests the shift in mining methods as expressed in the very heavy reduction in coal undercut by machines, the coal so mined falling off 21.91 per cent, a tonnage almost equal to the loss of production sustained by the state.

While any comparison of fatal or non-fatal accidents based on tonnage produced is not determinative, the marked improvement made in the state in the way of accident reduction in 1931, is encouraging, and represents the one bright spot in the Wyoming coal mining situation.

	1930	*1931*	*Increase*	*Decrease*	*Per Cent*
Number of counties producing coal	14	16	2		14.2
Number of mines in operation	69	85	16		23.2
Number of men employed inside	4,042	3,838		204	5.05
Number of men employed outside	826	837	11		1.3
Total number of men employed	4,868	4,675		193	3.9
Tons of coal undercut by machine	4,604,721.21	3,595,715.77		1,009,005.44	21.91
Tons of pick mining and blasting from the solid	1,466,047.89	1,404,650.00		61,397.89	4.19
Total tons of coal produced	6,070,769.10	5,000,365.77		1,070,403.33	17.6
Number of mining machines	227	262	35		15.4
Number of coal loading devices	185	241	56		30.3
Average days in operation all mines	183	154.6		28.4	15.5
Number of fatal accidents	23	14		9	39.1
Number of non-fatal accidents	502	344		158	31.4
Tons of coal produced per fatal accident	263,946	357,168	93,222		35.3
Tons of coal produced per non-fatal accident	12,093	14,535.94	2,442.94		20.2
Number of employes per fatal accident	210.3	333.9	123.6		58.8
Number of employes per non-fatal accident	9.7	13.5	3.8		39.1
Ratio of accidents (fatal) per 1,000 employes	4.90	2.99		1.91	38.9
Ratio of accidents (non-fatal) per 1,000 employes	103.10	73.58		29.52	28.6
Pounds of black powder used	494,953	419,409		75,544	15.26
Pounds of permissible powder and dynamite	927,243	863,147		64,096	6.9
Tons of coal produced per lb. of powder	4.70	3.37		1.33	28.29
Tons of coal produced by mechanical means	2,954,866.5	2,798,319.76		156,546.74	5.3
Percentage of coal mechanically loaded	48.67	55.96	7.29		15.0

Ten Years Ago

THE following item is reprinted from the Chicago Journal of Commerce, issue of March 14, 1922, ten years ago:

> "Washington. The eyes of the nation were turned on officials of the United Mine Workers of America today. Whether the country will be plunged into a strike April 1 in the persistency by the leaders by refusing state agreements between the coal operators and miners is the big question."

The bituminous coal and the anthracite workers came out on April 1, 1922, the bituminous mines returning to work on August 16, the anthracite workers on September 11. The terms and conditions were identical with those previously in effect, but both branches of the industry, labor and operator, had suffered set backs which not only continued but thereafter became more accentuated as the years passed.

When the general strike began, the majority of the bituminous and all of the anthracite tonnage was Union mined and the paying membership of the Union was at peak point, but the American public lost sympathy for the Union and the high prices that were charged for the coal that was available did not add to the operators' popularity. It was out of the 1922 general strike that the nation learned to rely on non-Union mined bituminous coal, and thousands of anthracite users found out for the first time that non-Union mined smokeless coal and fuel oil would answer their requirements quite as well as the hard, glossy smokeless fuel that had fed the furnaces of New England and the other northern states for three generations.

The wage agreements made in 1922 continued in force until 1928, although the central competitive field which was created by the execution of the first joint interstate agreement in February, 1886, gradually disintegrated, until it virtually passed out of existence in 1929, when the Union authorized the remnants of Union territory in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, to make their own district agreements. With no central competitive field to base upon, the last convention of the U. M. W. of A. virtually repeated the instructions issued in 1928.

Railroads Save Fuel

RAILWAY AGE is authority for the statement that the fuel consumption of our American railroads, made their ninth successive annual record for efficiency and economy in 1931. Last year, but 119 pounds of coal were required to move 1,000 gross tons of cars and lading one mile or 1.8 ounces to move one ton one mile, the above figures including all stand-by fuel consumption. This record was 26 pounds below the 1923 performance. The passenger train fuel requirement for 1931 was 14.5 pounds to move one passenger, mail, express or sleeping car one mile, a reduction of 20 per cent from the 1923 performance.

The saving in fuel made by the railroads in 1931 compared with that used in 1923 approximated $58,000,000, equal to 65 per cent of the total net income of the railroads for the year. It must be understood the savings quoted are due to more efficient methods and equipment, and not to reduced traffic; which is another matter altogether..

The Unemployment Problem

MORE far reaching in importance than the measure of the wage that a person can obtain at this time, is the problem of the millions who are without either a wage or a job. If a person has even a low wage he or she can make some shift toward getting along, with the possibility of an improvement coming some time in the future. We are given to wonder at times if the millions who are now unemployed will get back at all, certain factors pointing toward what at the best may be a long waiting period for many.

The facts are that when business was at its peak point in 1928-9, nearly every business was overmanned, that is to say, more people were carried on the payrolls than were necessary to perform the task; this applies to supervisory, accounting and the working class alike. A study of our total population, the number of gainful workers, and the percentage of the population employed for five census years, presents a startling situation. Here are the figures:

Census Year	*Total Population*	*Gainful Workers*	*Per Cent of Workers*
1890...	62,947,714	22,735,661	36.1
1900...	75,994,575	29,037,233	38.2
1910...	91,972,266	38,167,336	41.5
1920...	105,710,620	41,614,248	39.3
1930...	122,775,046	48,832,589	39.8

The above figures taken from the reports of the U. S. Census shows an increase of workers of 26,096,928 between 1890 and 1930. It is also shown that while 36.1 per cent of the population was employed fifty years ago, 39.8 per cent were employed in 1930.

If a greater percentage (3.7) of our people were employed in 1930, why so many, men in particular, now out of jobs? The answer lies in the fact that in the past quarter century, the young woman who either accepted domestic service outside her home or remained with her parents until she married and

founded a new home, has gone into the factories, the offices and the professions in millions. In many cases both husband and wife are employed, coming home together at night to prepare a "canned" meal and thereafter go out to ride, or to some place of amusement.

If the social conditions of a quarter of a century ago could be restored, the millions of women who are now displacing an equal number of men would be in homes, and it is reasonable to suppose that a large percentage of them would be the wives of the men whose employment they have taken. There might also be fewer people in the places of entertainment and there might even be more children in the schools, and more men, women and children in the churches, which unfortunately are drifting toward a "kitchenette" status.

We are not complaining, merely moralizing; we are even willing to let some one else help do the thinking. Neither do we underestimate the beauty of boyish figures, sheer silk stockings, the work of the beauticians and the glossy sinuousity of the permanent wave. We are, however, reminded of the fact that Rome fell when its people began to feed the followers of the meek and lowly Christ to the wild beasts within the arena, while the exultant mob in the bleachers howled for bigger and better circuses. The job of putting our millions to work is bigger than the dole, bigger than the enforced collection of taxes employed in public work expenditures; it is bigger than either the Republican, Democratic or any other party, and awaits the attention of all of our people.

Just Around the Corner

UNDER the above title, the Mine Safety News states that an examination of newspapers back to the 1850's shows:

"There was a business depression in 1859 lasting 12 months.
Depression in 1869 lasted 8 months.
Depression in 1873 lasted 30 months.
Depression in 1884 lasted 20 months.
Depression in 1887 lasted 10 months.
Depression in 1893 lasted 25 months.
Depression in 1903 lasted 25 months.
Depression in 1907 lasted 12 months.
Depression in 1914 lasted 8 months.
Depression in 1921 lasted 14 months.

"In the last 100 years there have been 13 major depressions and 6 or 7 minor ones.

"A notable feature of these 'panics' is that every one of them has been followed by flush times, and the longer the depression lasted the longer and more active the 'boom'."

Then the editor quietly and gracefully proceeds to predict a boom when the present depression disappears. We are inclined to disagree with the gentleman who lives in Pittsburgh; on the other hand, we look for a period of "sober life", quieter and saner standards of living, more respect for the laws of God and man, and in the last analysis, more real happiness.

Where the Railroad Dollar Goes

THE income and expenditures of all Class One American Railroads for the year 1930 was as follows: The year 1931 will show a much more serious situation.

RECEIPTS	
From freight transportation	$4,083,241,558
From passenger transportation	729,471,420
From express transportation	114,664,983
From mail transportation	111,451,186
From all other service	242,367,723
From miscellaneous sources	30,801,123
Total	$5,311,997,993
OPERATING EXPENSES	
For salaries and wages	$2,366,563,066
For locomotive fuel	282,886,293
For material and supplies	952,461,141
For loss, damage, insurance, injuries	86,768,309
For rent of cars and common facilities	131,786,563
For depreciation and retirements	243,298,772
Total Operating Expenses	$4,063,764,144
TAXES	
Seven-eighths paid to state and local authorities	$ 348,553,953
Total operating expenses and taxes	$4,412,318,097
FIXED CHARGES	
For rent of leased roads	$ 165,084,701
For interest on borrowed money	438,737,453
Total fixed charges	$ 603,822,154
DIVIDENDS	
Cash dividends on railroad stock	$ 497,024,912
Total operating expenses, taxes, fixed charges and dividends	$5,513,165,163
Deficit	$ 201,167,170

The dividend payments represent six per cent on less than half of the capital invested in the railroads. Some of the railroads own stock of other

railroads and to this extent the total of $497,024,912 includes duplications represented by inter-company transactions. If this situation could be ignored and all dividends paid were divided among the 852,318 stockholders, the average annual dividend payment to each stockholder would be $583.26.

Speaking of stock dividends, a man who receives a yearly wage of $1,500, has an income equal to six per cent on $25,000, and while the elements of personal health and the opportunity to secure and hold a $1,500 job are at present rather precarious, an income dependent on money invested in stocks, bonds or property also represents an uncertain quantity.

It will be observed that of the taxes paid by the railroads in 1930, seven-eighths was absorbed by state, county, municipal and school levies. We have before us a statement to the effect that the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway paid almost forty-seven cents of each dollar of its net operating income out for taxes in 1931, and seven and three-quarters cents of every dollar of gross income went to the same end. The "Frisco" recently received approval of a loan of $2,805,175 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to help pay its taxes.

The Shame of America

AS THIS is written, the crime that was committed under cover of darkness in the home of Colonel Lindbergh and his wife, the best beloved of American citizenship, is without solution. It is possible that the Lindbergh baby will yet be found; all America's motherhood are praying with the baby's mother for its safety, its life, its return.

If this crime were but the only one of its kind committed in recent years, it might be charged to the work of disordered minds, but the fact remains that it merely happens to be the outstanding kidnapping crime out of some 2,500 committed throughout the nation within two years. Some days ago, a Kansas City clergyman said:

> "The love of money, which is the root of all evil, has produced this atrocity and made possible the organization of the criminal world which lies back of it. We are all mad about the luxuries, the ease, and the display dollars can produce.
>
> "From the top to the bottom of society, then, so far as the acquisitive motive holds dominance in our hearts, we all are responsible for the kidnapping of that little Lindbergh baby. The millionaires of Park avenue are responsible. The middle class, high-salaried spenders of the suburbs of New York or Kansas City, are responsible. The booze buyers who throw their money into the laps of the underworld to strengthen systemized crime in America are responsible."

Another clergyman makes this comment:

> "It is a poor civilization that allows itself to be bluffed by organized crime. Pathetic indeed is the appeal of Colonel Lindbergh to 'Salvy' Spitale and Irving Bitz. The most ironic thing I have read is the assertion of Al Capone that he wished he were free, so he might help to find the abductors.
>
> "The racketeers are better organized than the forces trying to apprehend them. We are trying to fight growing racketeering with medieval methods. Every little community does its own policing, and often with the interference of local politics."

Worse than the appeal that the distracted parents were compelled to make to the underworld represented by Spitale and Bitz, are the many suggestions that a half dozen criminals approaching Capone proportions be set to the task of doing what all the law enforcing powers of the nation confess their inability to do. Even insane, murderous Ruth Judd, who killed and cut up two women victims, offered to come to the aid of a government that mobilized an army of 4,000,000 men to help police Europe, and "make the world safe for democracy".

Such crimes as happen in the United States almost daily, do not happen in Great Britain, in Germany, in France. There the law yet dominates. Will America rise to its proud heritage, to the standard set by its people when they were poor, law abiding, God fearing, or will the Lindbergh crime be submerged by "bigger and better" offenses?

Remnants of the Day's Work

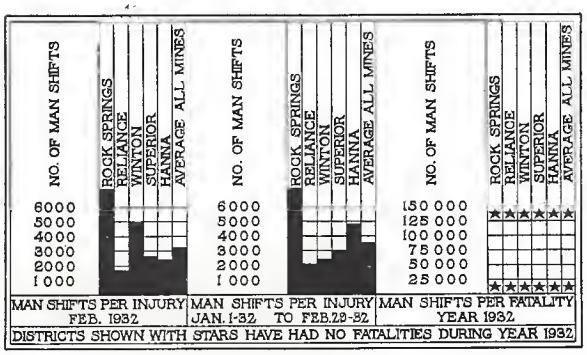
When we started on our career in the country store, not having any intimate acquaintance with money, we loved to accumulate currency in a red Russia leather pocketbook. We liked to feel our wealth on our person, and $30 or $40 in our hip pocket was riches indeed.

But one day along came a friend (that was after we had paid our debt of $200 to our uncle) and said: "Start a bank account. Then you can check on it, and when a young man begins to issue checks it advertises him as a fellow who is getting along."

We did that, and from that day to this have put our trust in our bank account, and never regretted it. It ran low for a long, long time. When it got large enough to make investments in securities, we stepped one round higher on the ladder, and we never regretted that either.—*W. G. Sibley in Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Make It Safe

February Accident Graph



In February there were fifteen (15) accidents that caused a loss of time actual and estimated at 463 days to injured workmen. Nine (9) of these injuries were serious and six (6) were minor.

Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Superior "B" Mine and Hanna No. 6 Mine are the "No Accident Mines" for the month. These three mines worked a total of 5,153 man shifts without a lost-time injury.

The general outside forces at Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton and Superior also had a "No Accident" month. The surface men at these four districts worked a total of 4,736 man shifts. There was one (1) lost-time accident to a surface employe at Hanna with 7 days lost time on account of spraining his back.

For the period January 1 to February 29, 1932, there has been a total of sixteen (16) serious injuries and eight (8) minor injuries to workmen. These twenty-four men have lost their opportunity to compete for the two automobiles that will be awarded at the end of the year.

The 1932 contest is two months old. If these two months have given your section a bad start, do not slack off on your efforts. Work just that much harder to improve your standing.

Make 1932 The Best Safety Record Year.

BY MINES

Month of February

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,882	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	3,643	1	3,643
Rock Springs Outside	1,488	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1 Mine.	2,607	2	1,303
Reliance Outside	784	0	No Injury
Superior "B" Mine..	2,100	0	No Injury
Superior "C" Mine..	2,125	1	2,125
Superior "D" Mine..	31	0	No Injury
Superior "E" Mine..	2,326	2	1,163
Superior Outside ...	1,454	0	No Injury

SERIOUS AND MINOR ACCIDENTS IN FEBRUARY, 1932

Name	*Nature of Injury*	*Period of Disability*	*District*
Clyde Berry	Contused shoulders	27 days	Rock Springs No. 8 Mine
Chris Dadich	Lacerated right knee	6 days	Rock Springs No. 8 Mine
Mike Krppan	Fractured left heel	Est. 180 days	Reliance No. 1 Mine
George Sparks	Lacerated right forefinger	17 days	Reliance No. 1 Mine
Andy Blahota	Contused ankle	7 days	Winton No. 1 Mine
Leroy McTee	Battery solution in left eye	6 days	Winton No. 1 Mine
Joe Pirnar	Amputation of right thumb	Est. 28 days	Winton No. 1 Mine
Pietro Genetti	Slight scalp wound, contusions and lacerations of left leg	28 days	Superior "C" Mine
John Barwick	Fractured right leg	Est. 70 days	Superior "E" Mine
George Noble	Fractured bone of left foot	Est. 60 days	Superior "E" Mine
Peter Kroger	Contusion and laceration of right leg	10 days	Hanna No. 2 Mine
Matt Kovisto	Slight laceration of scalp and sprained neck and back	8 days	Hanna No. 4 Mine
Robert Cummings	Lacerated finger of left hand	5 days	Hanna No. 4 Mine
Jack N. Glad	Sprained right foot	4 days	Hanna No. 4 Mine
Robert While	Sprained back	7 days	Hanna Outside
	Total days actual and estimated.....	463 days	

All of the above men have lost their chances to compete for the awards of the automobiles for the year 1932.

Winton No. 1 Mine..	3,999	1	3,999
Winton Outside.....	1010	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2 Mine..	815	1	815
Hanna No. 4 Mine..	2,089	1	2,089
Hanna No. 6 Mine...	171	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	1749	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FERBUARY 29, 1932

Rock Springs No. 4..	5,318	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	7,830	2	3,915
Rock Springs Outside	3,366	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1 Mine.	4,787	2	2,393
Reliance Outside	1,514	1	1,514
Winton No. 1 Mine..	7,650	4	1,912
Winton Outside	1,967	0	No Injury
Superior "B" Mine..	3,871	1	3,871
Superior "C" Mine..	3,846	1	3,846
Superior "D" Mine..	62	0	No Injury
Superior "E" Mine..	4,244	2	2,122
Superior Outside ...	2,792	1	2,792
Hanna No. 2 Mine...	1,642	1	1,642
Hanna No. 4 Mine...	4,246	1	4,246
Hanna No. 6 Mine..	270	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	3,488	0	No Injury

BY DISTRICTS

MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs	8,013	1	8,013
Reliance	3,391	2	1,695
Winton	5,009	1	5,009
Superior	8,036	3	2,679
Hanna	4,824	2	2,412
All Districts	29,273	9	3,253

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1932

Rock Springs	16,514	2	8,257
Reliance	6,301	3	2,100
Winton	9,617	4	2,404
Superior	14,815	5	2,963
Hanna	9,646	2	4,823
All Districts	56,893	16	3,556

Hanna Safety Meeting

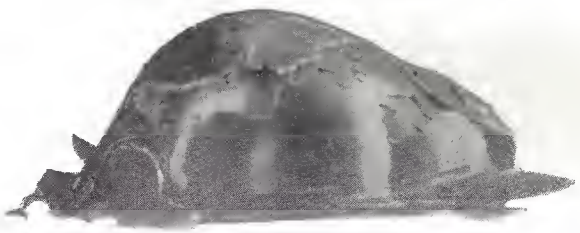
ON TUESDAY, March 15, 1932, a largely attended and most enthusiastic district monthly Safety Meeting was held at Hanna, preparatory to launching the drive for 100 per cent first aid training among employes.

The meeting in the theatre room was called to order by Mr. Ted Attryde, chairman of the first aid organization. Mr. Attryde called upon several persons, first Mr. Vernon O. Murray, Safety Engineer, who gave a resume of the two months' accidents in all districts of The Union Pacific Coal Company, citing the fact that Hanna had a particularly good record, inasmuch as the district went through January with only one lost time accident and February with two lost time accidents. Mr. Bayless, Assistant General Manager, gave an interesting talk, giving a report on the recent safety meeing at Rock Springs when the safety awards were made for 1931, and explained the same method would be followed during 1932, urging all those present to watch their accident records carefully and assure themselves that a number of their sections would be eligible to take part in the drawing when the 1932 safety awards will be made. A very interesting part of the meeting was the showing of moving pictures of the Wildwood mine, Wildwood, Pennsylvania. The crowd was so large it was necessary to show this a second time, so that all might be accomodated.

After the showing of the picture, adjournment was made to the dance room, where two hours of dancing was enjoyed, music being furnished by the Hanna Orchestra. Lunch was served by the ladies of the Community Council at the Hanna Community Hall.

The whole affair was an enjoyable and interesting one, the entire town turning out en masse. We hope that this interest will be continued, and that Hanna will have a number of sections participating in the drawing for the 1932 awards when these are made early next year.

Why Wear "Skullgards"?



This photograph of the "Skullgard" worn by Matt Kovisto, miner of Hanna No. 4 Mine, answers this question better than can be told by mere words.

Matt was loading coal on a parting. The roof in his working place had been sounded and trimmed just a few minutes before he started to load a car.

A bump occurred, causing a piece of coal measuring 4 feet by 4 feet by 6 inches thick to fall from the roof that was eight feet above the track. This struck Matt on the head, breaking his "Skullgard" in many pieces and causing a very slight scalp laceration, a stiff and sore back, that accounted for a loss of 8 days time.

Matt is a firm believer in the use of "Skullgards" for all underground employes, there being no doubt in his mind that his wearing of the hat prevented him from having a fractured skull and probably death.

Presentation of Safety Awards

ON FRIDAY evening, February 26, the Old Timers' Building was filled to capacity, being the occasion for the Safety awards made for The Union Pacific Coal Company for the period July 1 to December 31, 1931.

Prior to the making of the awards, there was a short program, as follows:

Mr. George B. Pryde, Chairman.

Bagpipe selection, by McAuliffe's Kilty Band.

Address, by Dr. D. J. Parker, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Address, by Mr. James Morgan, Secretary-Treasurer, of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 22.

Address, by Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Address, by Mr. Lyman Fearn, State Inspector of Coal Mines.

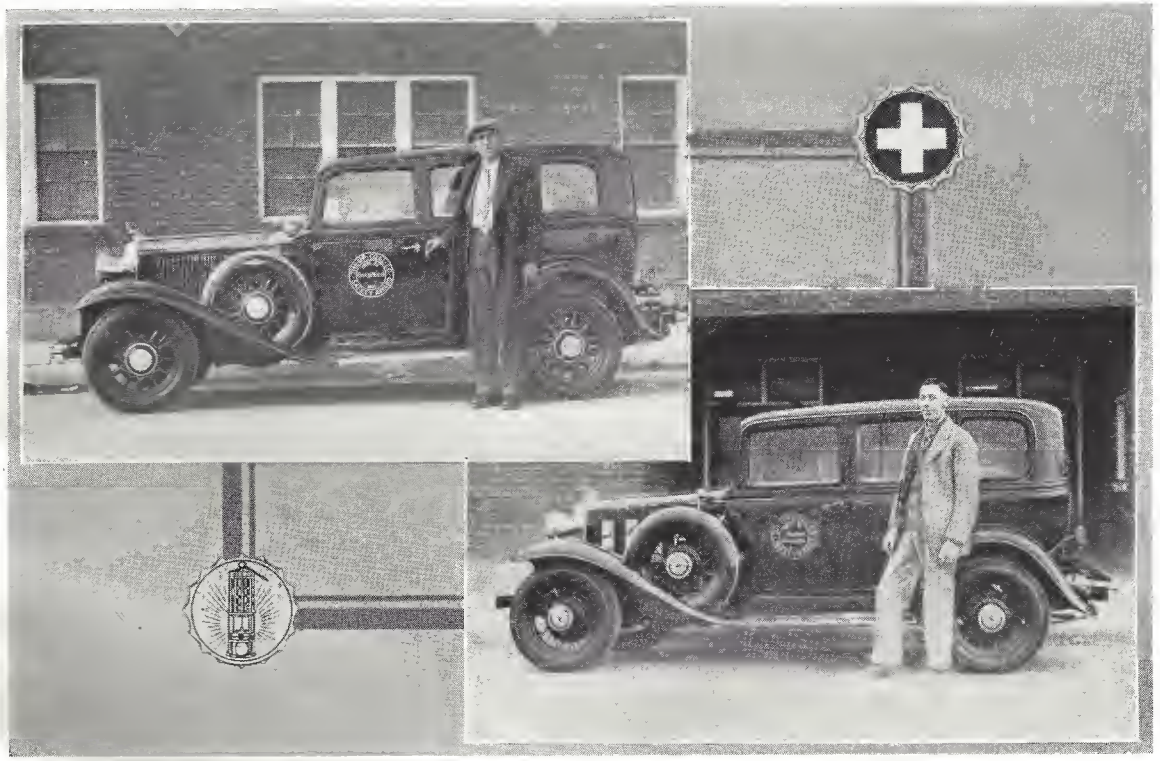
Address, by Mr. Harry L. Gandy, formerly Executive Secretary of the National Coal Association, now President of the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Company, Kleenburn, Wyoming.

Musical numbers by a brass quartette and a Saxophone Concert Waltz, accompanied by Mr. Leo Hovorka, pianist, who has recently opened a studio in Rock Springs.

Immediately after this program, Mr. Thomas Berta, Manager of the Fox-Rialto Theatre Company, took charge of the drawing for the two automobiles given for the sections which went through the six months' period without a lost-time accident, there being nine such sections, six from Superior, one from Winton, one from Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, and one from Hanna No. 6 Mine, a total of 511 men participating in the drawing.

The capsules containing the numbers were placed in a bowl in full view of the audience, numbers being drawn by Miss Marilyn O'Donnell, the numbers being certified to by Mr. John Copyak, a member of the Union, and Mr. George Colc, President-elect of District No. 22, United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. Berta, who announced the numbers. In the drawing for the Dodge car, the tenth capsule drawn contained the winning number, which was held by Mr. George Ward, Section No. 4, Mine No. 4, Rock Springs. The same procedure was followed for the drawing for the second car, which was won by Mr. Florian Avancini, Section No. 2, "E" Mine, Superior.

The foremen to whom money awards were made were Mr. John Adams, Section No. 4, Mine No. 4, Rock Springs, $150.00 in gold; Mr. Nicholas Conzatti, $75.00 in gold, and Mr. Sam Gillilan, $25.00 in gold, the two latter both having acted as Fore-



Upper—First prize, Dodge sedan, and the winner, Mr. George Ward, Section No. 4, Mine No. 4, Rock Springs.

Lower—Second prize, Chevrolet sedan, and the winner, Mr. Florian Avancini, Section No. 2, "E" Mine, Superior.

Left—Samuel Gillilan, Foreman Section No. 2, "E" Mine, Superior, winner of $25.00 in gold.
Center—John Adams, Foreman Section No. 4, Mine No. 4, Rock Springs, winner of $150.00 in gold.
Right—Nicholas Conzatti, Foreman Section No. 2, "E" Mine, Superior, winner of $75.00 in gold.

man of Section No. 2, "E" Mine, Superior, during the period. At the close of the drawing, Mr. McAuliffe presented the prizes to the respective winners. Thereafter the meeting closed with a bag pipe selection. It was one of the largest meetings and the most enthusiastic safety meeting ever held in the Old Timers' Building. Those who participated in the drawing, together with their friends, were keyed up to the highest pitch of excitement, and, as the numbers were called by Mr. Berta, one could almost feel the undercurrent of tense excitement which prevailed.

Mr. George Ward, who won the Dodge automobile, was born near Whitby, Yorkshire, England. He worked in the mines there for several years. At the age of 18, he enlisted in the Coldstream Guards, one of the famous British regiments. At the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 Mr. Ward went to South Africa with his regiment, landing at Cape Town. He participated in nearly all of the major engagements, Belmont, Graspan, Modder River, Bloomfontein, Pretoria, and others. Returning to Great Britain in 1902, after four years' service, Mr. Ward, then a seasoned soldier, was mustered out at Chelsea Barracks, but was required to spend eight years more on the reserve list, reporting annually to his regiment for training. For his military service, he received from Queen Victoria a medal with seven bars, and from King Edward the VII, one medal with two bars. These medals he prizes very highly.

Mr. Ward came to the United States in 1913, working in the Superior mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company and for other companies located in that district. Coming to Rock Springs in 1922, he has been employed in the Rock Springs mines, working in No. 4 Mine the greater part of the time. His family consists of a wife and two daughters. He has always taken an active part in safety work.

Mr. Florian Avancini has done much for safety work, and the awarding of a car to him gave everyone a great deal of satisfaction. Mr. Avancini was born in Cambria, Wyoming, 38 years ago. At six years of age he returned to the Tyrolean Alps with his parents, staying there until 1924, when he returned to the United States, entering the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Superior, where he resides with his widowed sister. He has maintained a home for this sister and the four children since her husband died three years ago.

Mr. Avancini did not own a car, and, inasmuch as he was fortunate in winning the Chevrolet Sedan, it gave him a great deal of pleasure as evinced by his genial smile shown in the picture.

Mr. John Adams, who won the $150.00, has had a most excellent record. For a number of years he was Safety Patrolman and later Section Foreman in No. 4 Mine. Mr. Adams has always worked safely himself, and has induced those under him to do so. With the completion of 1931, this mine has accomplished a noteworthy record, having worked since April 16, 1923, a period of over 8 years and 8 months without a fatality, during which time they mined 2,476,122 tons of coal.

Mr. Adams was born in Northumberland County, England. He started to work in the mines of that

County when 13 years of age. In 1905 he emigrated to South Africa, working in the gold mines in the Transvaal, South Africa, where he was employed as Overman, having 50 Kaffirs under his direction. Feeling the wanderlust again, he returned to England, from where he set sail for the United States, arriving in Rock Springs in 1907, where he has been employed since then, in old No. 8 Mine and the present No. 4 Mine. The award to Mr. Adams met with general approval.

Mr. Nicholas Conzatti, who shared the prize of $100.00 in gold with Mr. Sam Gillilan, in Section 2, "E" Mine, Superior, was born at Luxembourg, Germany, coming to this country in 1892 with his parents, when but four years of age. Mr. Conzatti entered the service of the Coal Company in 1898, and has worked in most of the mines in this district during that time, the larger part of the time being employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company. He is married and has four children. He has held many positions of trust with The Union Pacific Coal Company. He has always been deeply interested in First Aid and safety work.

Mr. Sam Gillilan, the joint recipient of the second cash prize awarded Section No. 2, "E" Mine, Superior, with Mr. Conzatti, has resided in Superior since 1930. He was born at Balfron, Sterling, Scotland, coming to this country when he was 22 years of age. He worked in the mines of Indiana for 18 years, spent two years in the Utah Mines, and for the last two years has been employed in our Superior mines. Mr. Gillilan has been very active in safety work. He is married and has nine children.

It is noteworthy that all of the participants in the prizes came from countries outside of America, namely: two from England, one from Scotland, one from Germany and one from Italy.

Two Citations Received

MR. EUGENE MCAULIFFE, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, received the following communication from Mr. Scott Turner, President of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, Washington, D. C., under date of March 14:

"Dear Mr. McAuliffe:

At its meeting in Washington, D. C., on March 5, 1932, the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, of which I am president, awarded a certificate of honor to Mine No. 4, Rock Springs, Wyo., and one to Mine "C", Superior, Wyo., of your company, for their excellent safety records.

The details upon which the awards are based will be forwarded to you within a short time, to be scrutinized and, if necessary, corrected by you, in order that the data inserted on the certificates may be accurate.

I wish to congratulate you on having safety records at these mines so excellent that the awards could fittingly be made. Performances such as these indicate that mines can be operated with comparative freedom from accidents, and give all of us new hope that in the future the accident-rate will be much less than in the past.

The certificates will be ready for presentation about May 15, 1932, and we would like to have your suggestions as to time and place. Usually, the awards are given at some meeting of mining people at which short safety talks are made by the man who presents the certificates, as well as by the recipient.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) SCOTT TURNER.
President."

Mr. McAuliffe has advised President Turner that the most appropriate time to award these certificates of honor, would be, in his opinion, on the occasion of the Old Timers' Eighth Annual Reunion to be held in Rock Springs in June next, which would admit of the presentation being made in the presence of several hundred of the men who have contributed so successfully to the excellent records established by Mine No. 4, Rock Springs and Mine "C", Superior.

It's Everybody's Business to Be Careful

When the Divine Plan endowed men with eyes, ears, arms, legs and brains, the big idea seems to have been that such an abundance of protective devices would keep us out of trouble.

Yet the ghastly fact remains that nearly 100,000 people are killed by accidents in this country each year.

We dream of "Universal Safety" because safety is a universal problem. And for that reason it is everybody's business to be careful.

Not so many years ago the general safety problem was "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost". Why worry about the fellow off in the other end of the plant? Let the chips fall where they may—that is, as long as they don't fall on YOURS TRULY.

That was the old idea, but fortunately times have changed. The age-old injunction: "Am I my brother's keeper" must be answered in the affirmative. Today we go further and say: "I am my brother's

keeper—and I am also my brother's BROTHER."

Safety is everybody's business because every man, woman and child is a potential accident victim. It is humanity's problem and humanity's burden, to be shared by all. Where there are safety slackers progress is almost as futile as trying to turn back the ocean tide.

—Shorty Sez Series No. 22, National Safety Council.

February Injuries

HOW IT HAPPENED

CLYDE BERRY—*Conveyor Man— Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Contused shoulders. Period of disability 27 days. Was coupling cars on the short side of a curve when the motorman bumped the cars with the locomotive and he was squeezed between the shoulders. This accident was avoidable. Both the motorman and injured man are to blame for the accident. Motorman should warn with his gong upon approaching persons, animals, doors, curtains, side tracks or curves on haulage ways and no person should attempt to couple moving cars. and particularly moving cars on curves. These rules are plainly stated in "Rules and Regulations for The Government of All Employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company", and hereafter a person violating them subjects himself to immediate discharge from the service of the company. This injury was considered a minor one in January's list but Clyde was off from work longer than first estimated. This is the *first time* Clyde has been injured here.

MIKE KRPPAN—*Rope Rider and Nipper—Reliance No. 4 Mine.* Fracture of heel bone of left foot. Estimated period of disability 6 months. Was pushing an empty trip clear of a switch in order to get two cars of loaded material that were on the loaded track. This was being done with a short tie placed against the end of the trip and the cab end of the locomotive. The tie slipped, derailing two empty cars and the locomotive. Mike had one foot hanging over the end of the locomotive (a very dangerous practice), and it was squeezed between the car and locomotive bumper. This accident was avoidable. In the first place, Mike should have waited for the motorman to push the trip back on the parting, or second, he could have coupled onto the slope rope and pulled the cars back. This should serve as a warning to all motormen to keep their feet and legs inside of the cab whenever moving a locomotive, it being the second time that workmen have received serious injuries in practically the same manner. Mike is the only one to blame for this accident. He caused it himself. It is his *first injury* in the mines.

GEORGE SPARKS—*Miner—Reliance No. 4 Mine.* Laceration of right forefinger. Period of disability 17 days. While dropping a loaded car out of a room onto the entry, he had his hand placed on the top of the car which was chunked or topped rather high. The car roofed and his finger was mashed between the coal and the top of the car. Another avoidable accident. Hands should not be placed over the top edge of a car, while lowering or pushing it. This has been considered for years a very unsafe practice and only careless or indifferent workmen permit it to be done. This is the *fourth time* George has been injured.

JOE PIRNAR—*Rope Rider—Winton No. 1 Mine.* Amputation of right thumb. Period of disability estimated 28 days. In attempting to rerail the rope that had jumped the track, he caught his thumb between the car wheel and the rail, mashing it so severely that the thumb had to be amputated at the second joint. This injury is a very common one and is of a class that can be avoided, if the track and haulage equipment is properly maintained. Joe is not entirely to be blamed for this serious injury, but all rope riders should be more alert and anticipate such accidents, and keep their hands in the clear. This is the *second time* Joe has been injured.

PIETRO GENETTI—*Timberman—Superior "C" Mine.* Slight laceration of scalp, contusions and abrasions of left leg. Period of disability 28 days. Was timbering at the face when a piece of rock fell on the lagging, swinging out a cross bar which struck Pete on the head and leg. This accident could probably have been avoided had Pete been as alert as the rest of the crew, who were working at the face but got in the clear before the cross bar fell. Pete did not take the precautions that the other crew members used and did not run back far enough. This is the second time that Pete has been injured.

JOHN BARWICK—*Brattice Man—Superior "E" Mine.* Fracture of right leg near the knee joint. Period of disability estimated 70 days. John had walked out of an entry onto the slope and had just started to step over the rope of a small temporary hoist that is used to pull cars from the face of the slope. when the hoistman. who could not see a person on the slope from his position. put the hoist into operation and the rope jerked suddenly, striking John on the right leg. The circumstances leading up to this accident are varied and before it occurred the same injury could have happened to other employes but John happened to be the unfortunate one. However, such accidents can be prevented and measures can be used both by the hoistman and other workmen on the slope to obviate another occurrence of this kind.

GEORGE NOBLE—*Machine Runner—Superior "E" Mine.* Fractured bone of left foot. Period of

(Please turn to page 150)

Jesus Sends Out His Apostles to Teach

By A LAYMAN

IT WAS during the second year of the ministry of Jesus that He sent His Apostles out to teach. He had made His way up to His old town of Nazareth and when the Sabbath Day came He entered the synagogue to preach to His former friends and fellow townsmen. A year before His fellow Nazarenes had given Him a scanty welcome. In that day any visiting Rabbi was accorded the privilege of preaching, and Jesus was well known to the people who filled the crowded church in which He stood. Had He not played on the village street with many of them when they were children, and had He not carried water from the fountain for His Mother? And then when He had grown into young manhood, had He not made and repaired their plows and their ox yokes? Then, as now, the yoke used by primitive people to harness their oxen was little more than a flat stick of timber curved to fit the foreheads of the patient beasts, raw hide thongs fastening the yoke to their heads. The pole leading back to the forked wooden plow passed through a hole in the yoke, a wooden key fastening it in place. No such humane device as that used years ago in the forests of Maine, Wisconsin and Minnesota was in use in the days of Jesus, nor are such used in the Latin countries south of us, today.

And so those who should have been His friends looked askance at Him. He stood before them conscious of the fact that He was the Son of God, His messenger. It required more imagination than they possessed to accept His claims. From whence came His wisdom, His power to cast out devils and to heal the sick? Was He not merely the son of Joseph and Mary, people who were poor like themselves, and were not His many cousins (called in that day, brothers and sisters) likewise just ordinary people? And so they stood before Him shocked, even scandalized, that He, this carpenter, should call Himself the Son of God.

"Mark VI, 1-6

> And when the Sabbath was come, he began to teach in the synagogue; and many hearing him were astonished, saying, Whence hath this man these things? and, What is the wisdom that is given unto this man, and what mean such mighty works wrought by his hands? Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, and brother of James, and Joses, and Judas, and Simon? and are not his sisters here with us? And they were offended in him.
>
> And Jesus said unto them, A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country, and among his own kin, and in his own house.
>
> And he could there do no mighty work, save that he laid his hands upon a few sick folk, and healed them. And he marvelled because of their unbelief.
>
> And he went round about the villages teaching.

Matthew IX, 35-38

> And Jesus went about all the cities and the villages, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of disease and all manner of sickness. But when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion for them, because they were distressed and scattered, as sheep not having a shepherd.
>
> Then saith he unto his disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few. Pray we therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He send forth labourers into his harvest.

Matthew X, 1

> And he called unto him his twelve disciples, and gave them authority over unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of disease and all manner of sickness.

Mark VI, 7

> And began to send them forth two by two.

Matthew X. 2-42

> Now the names of the twelve apostles are these: The first, Simon, who is called Peter, and Andrew his brother; James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother; Philip, and Bartholomew; Thomas, and Matthew the publican; James the son of Alphaeus, and Thaddaeus; Simon the Cananaean, and Judas Iscariot, who also betrayed him."

As Jesus came out of the synagogue on that last eventful day, He walked down the narrow roadway that led through the village. There the fanatical mob pushed and jostled Him, wishing to crowd Him off the edge of the hill road, into the rocky stream bed below. Saddened, cut to the heart, He passed on to send The Twelve forth on a sad and dangerous mission, and Nazareth never saw Him again on earth. He went His sorrowful way, charging His Apostles to:

"Matthew X, 2-42

> Go not into any way of the Gentiles, and enter not into any city of the Samaritans: but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand.
>
> Heal the sick, raise the dead, cleanse the lepers, cast out devils: freely ye received, freely give.
>
> Get you no gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses; no wallet for your journey, neither two coats, nor shoes, nor staff: for the la-

bourer is worthy of his food. (*) And into whatsoever city or village ye shall enter, search out who in it is worthy; and there abide till ye go forth. And as ye enter into the house, salute it. And if the house be worthy, let your peace come upon it: but if it be not worthy, let your peace return to you.

And whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear your words, as ye go forth out of that house or that city, shake off the dust of your feet. Verily I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgement, than for that city.

Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. But beware of men: for they will deliver you up to councils, and in their synagogues they will scourge you; yea and before governors and kings shall ye be brought for my sake, for a testimony to them and to the Gentiles.

But when they deliver you up, be not anxious how or what ye shall speak: for it shall be given you in that hour what ye shall speak. For it is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father that speaketh in you.

And brother shall deliver up brother to death, and the father his child: and children shall rise up against parents, and cause them to he put to death. And ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake: but he that endureth to the end, the same shall be saved. But when they persecute you in this city, flee into the next: for verily I say unto you, Ye shall not have gone through the cities of Israel, till the Son of man be come.

A disciple is not above his master, nor a servant above his lord. It is enough for the disciple that he be as his master, and the servant as his lord. If they have called the master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household!

Fear them not therefore: for there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known."

As He went forth with His Apostles, He met a party of poor people who had with them a number of children. As was ever the case, the children crowded about Him, and after talking to them at length, He said to The Twelve:

"And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

(*) Mark VI, 8-9 reads: 'And he charged them that they should take nothing for their journey, save a staff only; no bread, no wallet, no money in their purse; but to go shod with sandals: and, said he, put not on two coats.'

and then The Twelve went on their way, going two by two. Peter and Andrew, they were well nigh inseparable; John and James whom Jesus had called "Sons of Thunder", and who were blood brothers, doubtless paired together; Philip with Nathaniel (spoken of as Bartholomew); next came Thomas, and Matthew the publican, and perhaps James (The Little) and Jude, cousins of Jesus, kept together, and then it doubtless fell to Simon, the Radical, who talked and dreamed of a Jewish nation that could defy Rome, to walk, to preach, and to sleep with Judas, The Twelve doubtless took different ways, depending upon the future to bring them together. In this way, the opportunity for food and shelter was greater in the little villages they were to visit, and again they would meet and have opportunity to talk to more people.

The gathering together of all who were susceptible of receiving Christ would be but a small task if rightfully organized and carried out. Some one once said that if but a hundred real zealous Christians would talk to, and bring in a friend each in a year's time, and the second and succeeding hundreds would do the same, all capable human kind would have been brought in in twenty-five years. This does not seem possible, but the fact remains that in the twenty-five years, more than 1,800 millions would have been reached. The last "World's Almanac" fixed the world's population at 2,000 millions, including children, imbeciles, etc.
"Mark VI, 12-13

And they went out, and preached that men should repent. And they cast out many devils, and anointed with oil many that were sick, and healed them.

And it came to pass, when Jesus had made an end of commanding his twelve disciples. he departed thence to teach and preach in their cities."

(To be continued.)

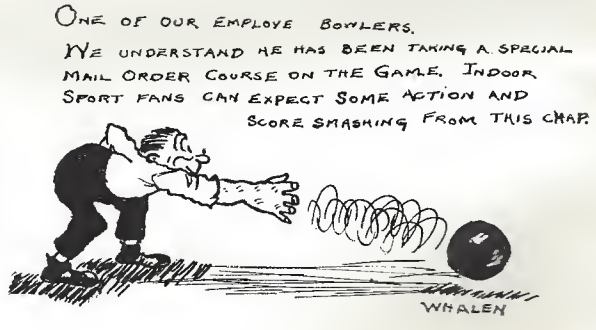
TEN-WORD SCOTCHOGRAM

Mr. John Burns,
New York City.

Bruises Hurt Erased Afford Erector Analysis Hurt Too Infectious Dead. Bert.

Which, translated means:

Bruce is hurt, he raced a Ford. he wrecked her. and Alice is hurt. too. in fact she is dead.


ONE OF OUR EMPLOYE BOWLERS.
WE UNDERSTAND HE HAS BEEN TAKING A SPECIAL MAIL ORDER COURSE ON THE GAME. INDOOR SPORT FANS CAN EXPECT SOME ACTION AND SCORE SMASHING FROM THIS CHAP.
WHALEN

Engineering Department

Glass Making, Ancient and Modern

By C. E. SWANN

Part II

MODERN GLASS MAKING

WHILE the earlier glass makers followed the artistic rather than the practical side of the glass making industry, spending much time and effort in producing imitation gems, the modern glass manufacturer, since the advent of machinery, has progressed largely along the lines of mass production of articles in daily use.

MODERN EUROPEAN GLASS

Like every other branch of industrial art, the production of glass suffered neglect during the 19th century. When ornamental glass was mentioned, people thought of the heavy cut glass, of which the factories of Bohemia, France and Belgium had the monopoly. It was not until the general revival after the middle of the 19th century that there came a renaissance in this sphere. The pioneer was the Frenchman, Galle, but his work aimed at a treatment of the glass-material altogether different from that followed in the course of the previous centuries. He produced opaque-colored glass.

About the same period the Viennese firm of Lobmeyr attempted to raise the standard of Bohemian glass by perfecting methods of cutting and engraving. Old models, however, were closely followed, and as a result a development in a modernistic direction did not become noticeable until the 20th century, when, under the influence of young Austrian craftsmen, new shapes and decorations gradually became more general and even spread to the German glass industry, but their excellent products remained too faithful to the shapes typical of the Venetian era. But the 20th century saw a considerable general improvement. Almost every centre of glass production has tried, in the course of recent years, to apply the principles of modern art. Important progress in this direction was made by the Swedish factory at Orrefors, which produces cut and engraved blown glass. The French movement continued to be of importance, while in Holland the glass factory of Leerdam made important experiments which are particularly significant because they make a modern use of all the technical possibilities of industrial glass-making. A brief reference is here made to certain technical details.

MATERIALS AND TREATMENT

In the first place it should be noted that glass can be grouped into three divisions according to the elements which are fused together to form it. There is, first of all, glass made with soda and lime, which is utilized for ordinary household articles and for window panes. There is, furthermore, potash and lime glass, which provides the "metal" for fine glass work; and finally, lead glass, which is the same as crystal, and is distinguisbed by a particular lustre and brilliancy of color.

Glass can be submitted to manipulations of different kinds in order to enhance the beauty of the object made from it. To begin with, glass can be blown into a mould or into a series of moulds of gradually differing shapes. To this class belongs the so-called "optic" glass, which is obtained by making vertical dents in the shape. These dents may become the basis of an ornamental motif. Next, there is the ancient Venetian method, which applies ornaments by means of threads, blobs and festoons of glass. There is, furthermore, the coloring of the glass mass, which can be effected without impairing the translucency of the glass, and also the methods of covering the glass surface with ice-flowers, and of crackling the surface.

It is technically possible to blow two layers of glass, one above the other. The most striking form of this process is the so-called Ueberfangglas which super-imposes two layers of different colors. When both layers are of the same color, ornaments can be applied in between the two. It is a very subtle and difficult process, but it can be effected successfully where technical ability is allied to artistry. Color, as enamel, can also be burnt into the glass while it is in the annealing furnace, which makes it possible to apply all kinds of ornaments to the basic material.

There are two methods of cutting glass. Diamonds or facets can be cut into the glass on smooth iron discs by means of sand or cutting powder. The rough surface must then be polished on discs covered with leather, felt, or wood. The otber method is the cutting of figures by means of the "amaril" wheel. In this process the object must be held in the hand and put into contact with the fixed rotating wheel, while damp sand or powder must be continually applied. It is not possible to see precisely what one is doing, and a steady hand and considerable ability are therefore required. When applied to Ueberfangglas the effect can be obtained by allowing the differently colored under-layer to become visible through the top layer. The modern practitioner of industrial art has found it difficult to adopt cutting and especially engraving to modern conceptions, but even this has in the end been done with success in Czechoslovakia and in Sweden. The cut glass of Hoffman is among the best glass

that has ever been produced. The old method of glass engraving by means of a diamond is no longer used. At present the glass, which has been covered with a layer of wax or lacquer, is etched with hydrofluoric acid. A few French artists allow the process to go so far that they obtain differences of surface of as much as ten millimeters. A technique of an entirely different kind is that of the pate-de-verre. Glass powder, which has been finely ground, is baked in moulds with or without the addition of various color oxides. This treatment is allied to that of the ceramist. Considerable care must be observed both in heating and in annealing. Among the methods which are suitable for mechanical application there is also that which consists in pressing glass, mostly colored glass, into moulds. It is applied by artists for the production of household articles. The effect of the smooth sides is not so pleasant as that obtained by cutting, but the method is so much cheaper that it enables many people to acquire products of excellent quality which would otherwise be beyond their means.

In Belgium during the 17th century, Liege was the center of the glass industry, but it almost completely lost its importance in the course of the 18th century, and at the beginning of the 19th century Liege glass had no particular significance, at any rate from the artistic point of view.

Holland.—During the last quarter of the 19th century the idea of making household articles which should be beautiful came into its own, and its protagonists turned their thoughts to glass. A notable example is a drinking-service designed by Gerard Muller, with hollow blown foot and large bowl, which he has christened "Cyrano," is very beautiful, and has an entirely original shape. Each object in this set has been specifically constructed with a special view to the purpose for which it is intended. There are also from him bowls and dishes with facet cutting which are striking by their simplicity and dignity.

It is, however, at the big glass factory of Leerdam that the richest unfolding of the possibilities of artistic glass is found. Many beautiful designs of drinking-services originated at this factory. In 1927 the ceramist le Lanoog and the decorative artist J. Gidding began to execute work for the same factory. While they produced household articles and ornamental glass by the usual technical processes they have reintroduced the method of enamelling by applying color evenly upon the glass. They use either a few delicate lines or else complete designs such as fish motives.

Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany.—The development of the art of glass-making in German-speaking countries must be considered mainly as one whole, because their glass factories, arts and crafts schools, glass-manufacturing centers and artists continually exchange both views and personnel one with another. It is difficult, therefore, to separate Austria and Germany, while Czechoslovakia, which has so many glass factories within its borders and near its frontiers, cannot be entirely separated from the other two countries.

The application to glass of the new conceptions of industrial art took place in German-speaking countries only at a late period. Originally it was limited to the designing of drinking-services, a matter to which numerous architects and decorative artists have given their attention. The development in a modern direction is due to the firms of Bakalowitz and of J. Lotz Witwe, and the Arts and Crafts school, which received its impetus from Josef Hoffmann. Artistic glass patterns continued to be the main objective and while cut and engraved white glass is the main glass product of Czechoslovakia, Bavaria concerns itself chiefly with painted colored glass, although engraving is also carried on there.

Italy has not entirely abandoned the over-elaborate ornamentation of glass and its glass works do not seem to have freed themselves from the domination of old models, with the result they have dropped from the first rank.

In France Rene Lalique was the first to apply to his work all the resources of modern mechanical production. The application of enamels and engraving by means of the wheel have become exceptional. The usual process now is that of moulding or blowing into set matrices. This is considerably more expensive and therefore necessitates mass production. Vases and household ware of delicate design represented France's contribution to modern glass manufacture.

Sweden's glass production is an interesting development which caused general admiration at the Paris exhibition of 1925, where it became clear that, for decorative as well as for household glass, Sweden had a right to a prominent place among European countries.

The British people have contributed much to the well-being of the world by their manufacture of glass. Crystal glass, plate glass, window glass and bottles are all produced in large quantity by British factories, but of these, crystal or flint glass is best known. Flint glass is really a glass of lead, a heavy, brilliant, crystal-like glass, composed of lead potash and sand. As powdered flints happened to be used at first, instead of sand, the name flint glass remained. It is essentially a useful glass, and from its very nature is incapable of the artistic development seen in the fragile and easily worked glass of Venice.

The British glass makers did, however, make the most of a beautiful but intricate material, and their work is marked at most periods by seemliness and good taste. Simple useful shapes were chosen for glass vessels of all kinds, and decorated in ways most appropriate to the nature of flint-glass, with cutting as the most obvious means. Many other experiments in decoration were tried but all were abandoned in favor of cutting and engraving, which have been practiced in England for over 200 years, and still retain their popularity.

The development of glass-making in America will appear in the next issue.

Induction Motor Troubles

By D. C. McKEEHAN

THE phenomena of a squirrel cage induction motor operating at one-half normal speed with full voltage impressed at the stator terminals and at no load is very unusual, but possible.

The motor in question is rated at 100 H. P., 2200 volts, 3-phase, 1800 R. P. M. and the rotor is of the cast welded end ring type.

The motor ran hot and threw fire from the rotor. Examination showed that several rotor bars were broken at the end ring so it was decided to renew the rotor bars and end ring as the only method of obtaining a first-class repair.

The proper size of rectangular copper for the rotor bars was not available, so they were made from 0000 round and hammered to size. The end rings were made of ¼" x 2" bus-bar copper.

Although the original end ring was of different cross section and material, it was assumed that the resistance in both instances would be the same.

In making the repair the bars were double-riveted at either end and soldered. The workmanship was considered first-class in every respect.

It was decided to try the motor in the shop, without load, before removing it to the mine. A starting current of 1500 volts was applied and it was found that the motor drew an enormous line current and finally damaged the auto-transformer coils in the starter.

A new starter, capable of starting a 500-H. P. motor, was provided and the motor was again tried out.

It took an excessive line current and accelerated only to 900 R. P. M. instead of 1800 R. P. M. and failed to increase speed with a line voltage of 2200 impressed at the stator terminals.

Realizing that I had a difficult problem with which to cope I notified the manufacturer of my trouble and learned that the new end ring contained too much metal and they advised me to reduce the cross section one-half.

This solved the problem. My "relativity" was wrong for I assumed that the resistance of a ¼" x 2" copper bar was the same as a 1" x 1" alloy ring.

I learned this lesson, that when repairing high speed induction motor rotors not to make the end ring resistance too low or the motor may lock at a sub-synchronous speed and you will have a motor on your hands that balks like the proverbial mule.

In the early days, not long after the squirrel-cage motor was put on the market, it was noted that certain motors would not reverse direction of rotation when the supply leads were reversed, but would continue to run in the same direction as before, but at a much lower speed.

The reason for this was not understood at the time, but investigation showed that, in each case of this sort, both in numerous shop tests and in outside instances, the relative resistance of the secondary end rings, compared with the secondary bars, was low. As a direct result of this, the end rings of such motors were slotted to increase their resistance compared with the bars; and in every case where this was done the motor would then reverse in a satisfactory manner.

I recall, that many many years ago, a prominent engineeer mentioned that a foreign company had encountered similar cases but that he believed it to be theoretically and practically impossible. He was then informed that similar cases had happened in this country and that there was no question about it—it could happen. It was then, also, explained to him, that all cases of this sort, which we had investigated, were of the cage type and the relative resistance of the end rings in such cases was considerably less than that of the bars, the trouble being corrected by increasing the end ring resistance. The engineer then remarked that since we said so, he believed it, but he did not understand how it could be.

February Injuries

(Continued on page 145)

disability, estimated, 60 days. While operating a cutting machine, some face coal fell on the machine, rolled off and struck George on the right foot, fracturing a bone in the instep. Luckily no toes were broken as he was wearing hard-toed shoes. The face coal in "E" Mine is known to be particularly treacherous and the only way to avoid such accidents is to not take any chances and "keep in the clear". George will probably see to it that this does not happen to him again. He was *injured once* several years ago.

PETE KROGER—*Miner—Hanna No. 2 Mine.* Contusion and laceration of right leg. Period of disability 10 days. Peter had shot down some loose top coal and was about to trim down the edge or lip of top coal, when a piece of coal fell and struck his leg. This accident may have been avoided but Peter was trying to make his place safe to work in, and was probably using his best judgment in trimming the lip. This is the *first time* he has been injured.

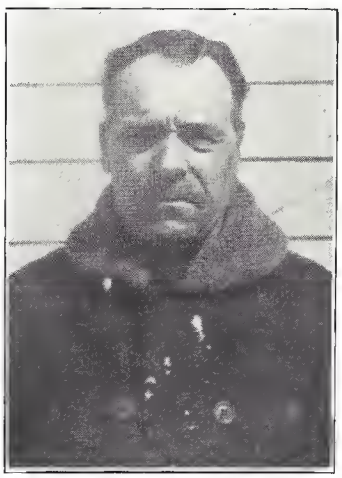
MATT KOVISTO—*Miner—Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Laceration of scalp and bruises to body and shoulders. Period of disability 8 days. While loading on a parting, a bump occurred dislodging a lump of coal from the roof that had previously been examined and trimmed and was apparently in good condition. The coal struck Matt on the head and body, causing a slight scalp laceration and bruises to the back and shoulders. This accident has caused Matt to be a great believer in wearing of the "Skullgard" for all underground employes, as his hat was broken in many pieces. The "Skullgard" undoubtedly prevented him from having a fractured skull and it probably prevented him from being killed. The stiff neck and back was what kept Matt from returning to work the next day. This is the *fourth time* Matt has been injured, but this accident was unavoidable.

Ye Old Timers

Four Old Timers Retire

Matt Saxberg

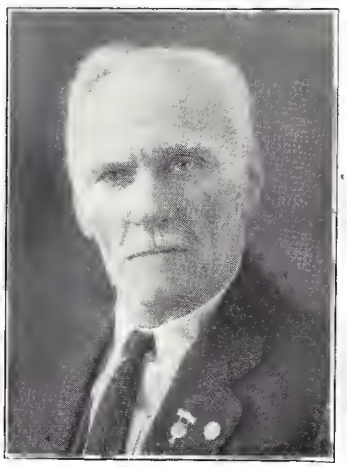
MATT SAXBERG, first saw the light of day at Isokyro, Finland, on October 11, 1883. He came to Union Pacific interests in 1909, as a miner in No. 2, Hanna, and has had practically 22 years' service. The past two years he has been sorely afflicted with chronic stomach trouble, and has lost much time from his work, resulting in his recent retirement. It is to be hoped his condition may quickly improve and that he may live long to enjoy the many fine things wished him by his legion of friends.



Matt Saxberg

Steve Angelovich

The name Angelovich in coal mining circles hereabouts is one to be reckoned with. Steve was born in Jugo-Slavia in 1860, and after a continuous service with the Company of over forty years has, due to infirmities accompanying his ripe age, asked for retirement. He has two brothers still at work here in our employ, and he and his wife have raised a family of eight children (six boys and two girls) and a large circle of friends and acquaintances trust he may live long to enjoy a well earned rest in his declining days.



Steve Angelovich

Michael Murinko, Sr.

Michael Murinko, Sr., was born October 1, 1866, in Jugo-Slavia, and since September, 1891, his name has been carried on Coal Company payrolls either at Superior or at Rock Springs. Mike has reared a large family consisting of three daughters and two sons, both of the latter likewise in our employ, one here and the other in Reliance. His physical condition has been such of late, that he has retired from the service and a long rest, it is hoped, will be of much benefit.

Michael Murinko, Sr.

William Nordwall

William Nordwall, Tracklayer at Mine No. 2. Hanna, who entered the service of the Company at Spring Valley as a Miner, in 1902, was recently retired. He was born in Finland and was 61 in November last. His health has not been of the best during the past year or two and perforce he has been off duty considerably. Mr. Nordwall has displayed genuine loyalty and carefulness in his long employment and the good wishes of his many friends will follow him wherever he may decide to locate.

William Nordwall

No man can do his level best unless he is on the level.

1. First Grade, Miss Drebick, teacher.
2. First and Second Grades, Miss Thompson, teacher.
3. Second and Third Grades, Miss Dona, teacher.
4. Third and Fourth Grades, Miss Kershisnik, teacher.

Pupils and Teachers of Lowell School Give a George Washington Entertainment

The pupils of the Lowell School, Rock Springs, gave an extremely interesting program on George Washington's birthday, February 22, 1932, at the Community Hall, all the children, who attend this school and live in our No. 4 Town, participating therein.

The First and Second Grades, Miss Thompson, teacher, gave a short play entitled "How Fred Earned a Flag", which was especially good.

The children of the First Grade, Miss Drebick's room, put on a play entitled "How the Bird and Mr. Snow Man Learned about George Washington". There was much singing, marching and story telling.

The Third Grade boys gave the history of Washington. The Third Grade girls gave a hatchet drill called "What Should Have Happened." The Second Grade pupils represented the letters in George Washington, and each one told something about his character. The program was most interesting, with Leona Wilde reading a history about "George Washington as a Boy".

Miss Kershisnik's room told about Washington and the colonial people of long ago. In a play entitled "The Vision", incidents in the life of George Washington as a boy were shown. Boys and girls danced the Virginia Reel in pretty costumes, the boys with ruffled cuffs and the girls in gay flounces, all acquitting themselves admirably.

The teachers and pupils of this school are to be congratulated on these ceremonies commemorating the life of the father of our Country. Many visitors attended the exercises.

Boy Scout Activities

An Outstanding Year For Boy Scouts

THE Boy Scout organization of America recently celebrated its 22nd year with a membership rapidly crowding the one million mark.

The Scouts, the Legion, American Federation of Labor and many others have proffered their services to the Unemployment Relief Committee and thousands upon thousands of men have been put back to work as a result of the tireless efforts of the groups mentioned.

Four thousand Scouts of Cleveland in canvassing 113,316 homes were successful in collecting nearly twelve thousand offers of clothing for those in need. Similar work was done at Wilmington, Del., Chicago and many other cities, the cleaners of Chicago magnanimously cleaned gratis all clothing turned over to them by the Scouts, then distributed it to the poor. At Haverhill, Mass., Jamestown, N. Y., Oklahoma City, Sandpoint, Idaho, Rock Springs and other points too numerous to mention they are following other pursuits, running errands, collecting food, canvassing every house in territory assigned them in an endeavor to secure employment of any kind for the men or women in need of same.

Boy Scouting is going to be on the map in 1932 in a large way as word has been received that the National Council has been invited to select members therefrom to participate in six of the great expeditions coming up this year.

Sterling Gorrill, 19, eagle scout of Troop No. 5, Berkeley, Calif., will go to the near east with the Tell-En-Naspah expedition, some of whose members are already at work excavating the ancient city of Mizpah, which lies ten miles north of Jerusalem in Palestine.

Through the invitation of Captain Flavel M. Williams, the American polar expedition has invited a member of the Boy Scouts of America to participate in their studies of meteorological and geological subjects in the far north this year.

For the fourth successive year, eleven Boy Scouts of America, under a scout leader, will make up the scout naturalist expedition sponsored by Ansel Franklin Hall, chief forester of the national park service. This year these scouts will start work upon the excavation of Agate house ruins, a cliff dwelling of precious and semiprecious stones in the petrified forest area. Later in the summer, under the direction of government forest rangers, these same scouts will build a new trail through the Carlsbad caverns in New Mexico, which will be presented to the government and opened to the public.

Will Follow Path of Alaskan Gold Hunters

An outstanding scout will also be selected this year to take part in Captain Harry Carpelan's round-the-world expedition, which will spend much of its time studying deep sea life in East Indian waters.

A scout naturalist group will also be chosen to be the guests of Dr. Harvey E. Stork, director of the department of botany, Carlton college, in a summer vacation expedition to Costa Rica to study plant, bird and animal life there.

And last but not least of the plans for scout adventures next summer is the planned trip for three scouts to be chosen on merit to Alaska, following the path of the Alaskan gold hunters of three decades ago. The purpose of the trip is to stimulate the interest of American boyhood in Indian lore and the early history of Indians, especially as it relates to the tribes of Alaska and their traditions.

A tribute to the scouts of Omaha was recently paid by the people of Omaha, Neb., who elected an eagle scout to membership on the ten-year planning commission of that city. Eagle Scout Melvin Osborne, 14 years old, will represent the viewpoint of the youth of the city on the planning commis-

sion and was elected to serve, unless he resigns, so long as he lives in Omaha.

At the celebration of Boy Scout Anniversary week last year the Cubs, newest branch of the Boy Scout movement, for boys between the ages of 9 and 12, only slightly exceeded 5,000 members. But this new branch now has a membership of nearly 30,000 boys and is growing at the rate of 1,500 new members a month.

For the older boy, the Sea Scout division of the Boy Scouts of America, under the direction of Thomas J. Keane, offers a fine tradition of activity and service. At the end of the year there were more than 11,000 boys 15 years of age and upward enrolled in this nautical branch of scouting.

What Scouts of Troop No. 165, Superior, Are Doing

For the month of January, the Wolf Patrol came into possession of the shield. The following members are in the patrol named: Mike Baro, Alfred Bertagnolli, Alfred Leslie, Roy Wylam, Thomas Miller, Mario Frank and Murdock McLean. The Hawk patrol was second and the Beaver patrol third.

The whole troop is waiting to see who will be on the First Aid Team and we hope that we will enjoy a successful season.

The Wolf Patrol won the shield the second month with 123 points. The Hawks were second with a total of 120 points. and they say that they will get it for March.

Boy Scout Notes

SUMMER CAMP

The summer camp of the Sweetwater District, Long's Peak Council, will be held at New Fork Lake as usual. The probable date of the camp will be July 10 to 24. It will be an official camp of the Long's Peak Council, and all of the Scouts of Southwestern Wyoming will be expected to attend.

Boy Scouts of the Sweetwater District are urged to begin to think about the camp and plan to attend. Each Scout is encouraged to earn his own camp fee. so now is the time to get busy.

COURT-OF-HONOR

The regular court of honor of the district was held at the L. D. S. Church, Monday evening, February 29.

There was an unusually large crowd of Scouts, parents and visitors present to enjoy the splendid program presented by Troop No. 172, under the direction of Scoutmaster Edwin E. James.

Troop No. 172 was high in the troop rating plan with 170 points. Troop No. 169 came second with 144 points. Troop No. 166 was third with 91 points and Troop No. 165 of Superior came fourth with 50 points.

The following badges were awarded:

Tenderfoot Badges

Joseph Dickson and James Garetto of Troop No. 172 and LeRoy Mason of Troop No. 169.

Second Class Badges

Gus Ambas and Pete Stimoc of Troop No. 165 and Billy Wood, Troop No. 169.

Star Scout Badges

Herbert McCormick of Troop No. 169.

Life Scout Badges

Weston Park of Troop No. 172 and George Agnew and Jack Beveridge of Troop No. 166.

Merit Badges

Gus Ambas, No. 165—Personal Health.

Mario Franck, No. 165—Interpreting, Automobiling and Public Health.

Mike Legerski, No. 165—Personal Health.

George Patrina, No. 165—Music, Animal Industry and Carpentry.

Paul Patrina, No. 165—Personal Health.

Roy Wylam, No. 165—Camping.

Weston Park. No. 172—First Aid, Physical Development and Pioneering.

Keith Field. No. 172—Carpentry and Animal Industry.

Winfred Sellers, No. 172—Carpentry, Wood Working and Interpreting.

Richard S. Mills, No. 172—Reptiles, Corn Farming and Conservation.

George Agnew, No. 166—First Aid, Reading and Physical Development.

Jack Beveridge, No. 166—First Aid, Reading and Physical Development.

Joe Berta, No. 169—Firemanship, Personal Health and Pathfinding.

Frank Rosendale, No. 169—Reptiles and Leather Working.

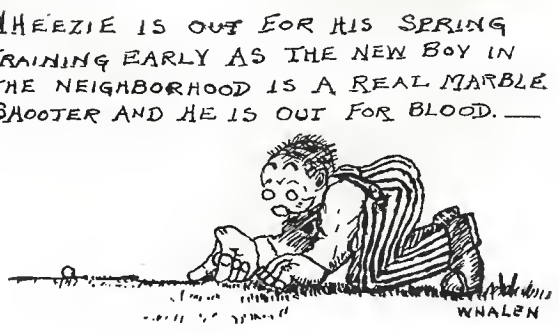
John Hudak. No. 169—Poultry Keeping.

Clyde McCormick. No. 169—Personal Health.

Herbert McCormick, No. 169—First Aid.

Jack Tronquet. No. 169—Conservatien.

Kendall Minnick, No. 169—Conservation.


WHEEZIE IS OUT FOR HIS SPRING TRAINING EARLY AS THE NEW BOY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD IS A REAL MARBLE SHOOTER AND HE IS OUT FOR BLOOD.
WHALEN

Of Interest To Women

Feeding Children

GOOD eating habits have much to do with health, and such habits are of the greatest importance during the years of childhood, when the body is growing rapidly. In addition to knowing what to feed the child, we need also to know how to feed him.

Regularity in feeding is desirable. This means that the proper foods, having been selected and prepared, are to be served to the child at regular meal-times.

If a child is to enjoy his meals, he should come to the table hungry and ready to eat what is set before him. The child who is given food between meals is not hungry at meal-time; he is not interested in food, and so will likely refuse to eat.

The child who is both hungry and rested enjoys his meals. No one, child or adult, desires food when tired. Children should have a short period of rest before going to their meals.

Children are not all alike, nor do they feel just the same day after day. A child will be more hungry on some days than on others. It is not to be expected that all children of the same age will eat the same amount of food, or that the child will want the same amount of food every day.

As long as a child is healthy and is gaining in weight, his mother does not need to worry if he does not eat as much as her friend's child. She should not feel concerned if he does not eat his full allowance every day.

Adults must remember that children imitate them. A child's dislike for some food can often be traced to some adult who has, by word or action, shown that he or she dislikes that particular food. If the mother and father do not eat certain foods, or if they show their dislike for some particular food, they set an example that the child will very likely follow.

Children demand attention, and the meal-time gives the child an excellent opportunity to attract attention to himself. If the parent is fussy, or scolds when the child does not eat, all the child has to do is to refuse to eat and he gets the attention he loves. That is one reason why it is better for the young child to eat alone, or with other children and not with adults.

New foods should be introduced to the child in small servings. The child should be told quietly that when he has taken the new food, he will have the remainder of his meal—the foods to which he is accustomed. If he refuses to eat, he should not be given anything else; above all, he should not be coaxed or scolded, nor should the parent show displeasure. Nothing should be given the child until the next meal. It will not do him any harm to miss a meal or two, provided he has plenty of water to drink. In this way he will become really hungry and will eat the new food. The child who refuses food is, in most cases, seeking attention.

Children should be taught to drink water between meals. It is a bad habit to drink a glass of water at the beginning of a meal, as this fills the stomach and destroys the appetite.

The cause of most difficulties in feeding is the result of irregularity of meals, feeding between meals, or a mother who is impatient or fussy and who shows her anxiety or anger to the child.

Spring Fashions

Shorter and simpler skirts are the spring slogan for the French style makers, who are just beginning to allow a few spring hints to fall from their precious bags.

Day skirts are to be shorter by an inch or two.

Skirts for evening will vary between ankle and ground length.

No trains are to be worn.

Evening skirts will be much wider, with a movement slight but distinct, toward a molded line which begins about three inches or so above the waist to the hips. This, however, is not an Empire line, but a very youthful one, giving a particularly long and slimming effect.

Striped materials are to be very popular, also bold in effects.

Waists will be more accentuated, so dieting will be popular as usual.

Broad-shoulder effects by means of raglan sleeves and complicated cuts.

A great variety of new sleeves inspired by some styles of the Renaissance period, youthful and easy to wear.

High, youthful necklines outlining the throat.

Trim tailored suits cut on English lines with short jackets.

A great amount of fine handiwork on day and evening gowns.

These are some of the high lights of the first spring fashions in Paris.

Hints For Housewives

WHAT GOES WITH WHAT?

Roast lamb, mint sauce.

Roast turkey, cranberry sauce or currant jelly.

Boiled turkey, oyster sauce, onion sauce.

Boiled fowls, bread sauce, onion sauce, cranberry sauce, jellies and cream sauce.

Boiled mutton, onion sauce, caper sauce.

Roast mutton, currant jelly, caped sauce, mint sauce.

Roast veal, tomato sauce, mushroom sauce, onion sauce, cranberry sauce, horseradish.

Roast pork, apple sauce, cranberry sauce.

Roast beef, tomato sauce, grated horseradish, mustard, cranberry sauce, pickles.

Roast goose, apple sauce, cranberry sauce, grape or currant jelly.

Broiled blue fish, white cream sauce, lemon sauce.

DYED

If the rug has faded but otherwise is good, it will pay to have it dyed a plain dark color. A small, bright rug, such as a hook rug, will take away any somber look of the larger rug.

WHEN TRIMMING FLOWERS

Cut flowers will last longer if their ends are clipped with a sharp knife rather than scissors, as scissors compress the stem and the water is not taken up so readily. A clean cut with a knife leaves the stems open to absorb the nourishing liquid.

QUICKLY DRIED

One woman who has a particularly heavy head of hair employs the following method of drying it after a shampoo: She lights the oven, turns the gas low, lowers the oven door and places the electric fan on the lowered door. The warmed air dries her hair in no time.

Paradise For Women

Burma is one place in the world where women are equal to men in every respect. According to Miss May Oung, the only woman delegate to the recent Burma round table conference in London, Burma is a paradise for women. "In no other country in the world do a man and his wife life in such equality as in Burma," she said. "From time immemorial," she proceeded, "the women of Burma have held a high position in the social, economic and political life of my country. They originally came from Tibet, and in Burma, they have evolved a social life where there is a complete balance between the sexes. The women of Burma do not desire to be made a special interest. They have perfect freedom, although perhaps it is not the freedom of the west. They have equal rights in regard to property, and marriage is a civil contract."

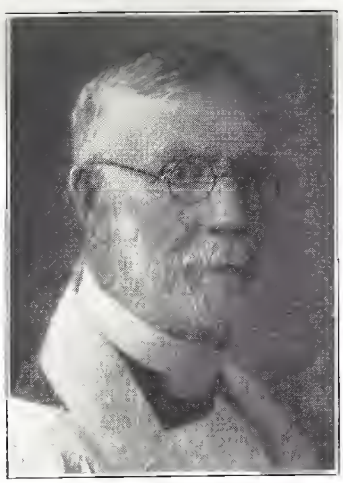
Why Worry?

I wonder why folks worry. There are only two reasons for worry!

"Either you are successful or you are not successful. If you are successful there is nothing to worry about. Your health is either good or you're sick; if your health is good there is nothing to worry about; if you are sick there are only two things to worry about. You are either going to get well or you are going to die; if you are going to get well there is nothing to worry about; if you are going to die there are only two things to worry about. You are either going to heaven or you are not going to heaven; and if you are going to heaven there is nothing to worry about; if you are going to the other place you'll be so busy shaking hands with old friends you won't have time to worry—so why WORRY?"

Rev. Francis M. Bacon Passes Away at His Home in Boulder, Colo.

The many friends of the Rev. Francis Myron Bacon in Hanna and Superior were grieved to learn of the sudden death of their friend and spiritual adviser. Father Bacon, serving as priest in the Episcopal Church in both these towns, retired after 35 years active service in the mission fields of the Episcopal Church serving in Minnesota, South Dakota, Colorado and Wyoming. He passed quietly away in his home, 1337 Second Avenue, Boulder, at 3 P.M., March 7. Funeral services were held at the Episcopal Church, Boulder, on Thursday morning, March 10, the Rev. Father Walters officiating.



Rev. Francis M. Bacon

Father Bacon spend the last five years of active ministry in Superior and Hanna and will be long remembered in both these towns as a faithful servant of the Master, travelling through storm and blizzard to hold services for the faithful few and living a life as close to the Master's as it was possible to live, and throughout his ministry preferring the scattered mission fields to the more organized parishes of the cities and living on a stipend for many years so small it was a surprise to many that he could raise a family and still smile. It was only after he came to Wyoming, that he received a stipend suitable to his position. To his many friends, he has left an everlasting example of Christian living. He is survived by his wife Nellie M. Bacon, two daughters, Miss Esther M. Bacon of Boulder, Colorado, and Mrs. Dorothy Kneeland of Denver, and one son (Francis G. Bacon of Chihuahua, Mexico) and two grandchildren.

Our Young Women

Ice Box Cookies and Date Bars

NUMEROUS Girl Scout troop members are earning their registration fees and raising funds for other activities by making the ever popular Icebox Cookies and below will be found the full directions for turning them out:

ICEBOX COOKIES

Icebox cookies are masquerading everywhere as "overnight" or "sliced nut" cookies, with all manner of variations. The following recipe makes about 10 dozen cookies. Roll the lumps out of 2 cups of light brown sugar and cream with it 1 cup of shortening; then add, singly, 2 unbeaten eggs. Beat this mixture well, then add ½ teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little hot water, and flavor with a teaspoon of vanilla, or half vanilla and half almond. A cup and a half of coarsely broken (not chopped) English walnuts, black walnuts or butternuts are next stirred in. And last of all, 3½ cups of sifted flour are worked in, making a very stiff dough. Mold this into oblong loaves with ends about 1½ by 2½ inches and harden them in the icebox overnight or longer. Slice them into very thin cookies and bake from 6 to 8 minutes in a hot oven on an inverted tin.

Icebox cookies cool off very crisp and brittle and should be lifted and placed on a wire rack the minute they come from the oven. They are delicious, and keep for weeks, developing a butterscotch flavor with age. By way of warning: don't try these unless you have a very cold refrigerator, or it is winter and Jack Frost helps out.

DATE BARS

Another tasty little thing is the Date Bar which is quite simple to make if one follows the recipe printed below:

Date bars look awfully foolish in the batter stage and you are quite sure you have made a mistake; but have faith, a hot oven does wonders and all the humpy little bits of goo blend off beautifully into a sheet of lusciousness which you must promptly cut into fingers before hardening sets in. These date bars are best done in a regular oven that will take square pans or a 7 by 14 inch jelly-roll tin.

To make the date bars first beat separately the whites and yolks of 2 eggs, then beat together. Add 1 cup of confectioner's sugar, a little salt and 2 teaspoons of baking powder sifted into 2/3 cup of flour. Mix in 1 cup of stoned dates, cut up, and 1 cup of broken walnut or pecan meats. Spread quite thin on square or oblong pans and bake about 25 minutes in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.). When done, cut into bars 1 inch by 3.

Girl Scouts Nyoda Troop No 1, Rock Springs

On February 22, the Girl Scouts Troop No. One and Girl Scouts Troop No. Three held a joint meeting at the No. 4 Community Hall, where they had a "George Washington" program.

After the regular Girl Scout ceremony the following program was given:

Song, "Father of the Land We Love".....Girl Scouts

Instrumental Solo.....Ivy Knox

Recitation .....Dorothy Remitz

Recitation.....Florence Porenta, Lily Remitz

Piano Solo .....Stella Bean

Piano Duet....Mary and Betty Brueggemann

Song.....Blanche Armstrong, Dorothy Jones and Elizabeth Chokie

Pageant, "History of the American Flag".....Troop No. Three

Mrs. W.K. Nesbitt and Mrs. Clyde Yahner helped with the games, songs and folk dancing. Then the refreshments were served and taps were sung.

The Girl Scouts of Troop No. One have earned the annual ten dollar fee for their National Headquarters by selling "Ice Box" cookies.

Alice James, Emma Ungren and Dorothy Jones have registered in No. One Troop and are busy passing their Tenderfoot test.

—FLORA SHIAMANNA, *Troop Secretary.*

Reliance Girl Scout News

The Senior Girl Scouts surprised the Cubs Friday, March 4, with a party in honor of the girls who passed their tenderfoot test. They were Helen Thomas, Hazel Thomas, Gertrude Burns, Beverly Burns, and Norma Buckles. Mrs. George Flew and Mrs. Pat Burns of the Troop Committee were also present. Games were played and lunch was served.

The Cub Troop has enrolled four new members: Rena Ruffine, Olga Elich, Pauline Grosso and Elizabeth Grosso.

Helen Swanson has been enrolled as a new Senior Scout.

Our Little Folks

Our Childhood Days

The "New Yorker," a weekly, recently published a clever children's story.

A young hopeful had just started to attend Sunday School, and the hymn which seemed to appeal most strongly to her, and which many times during the day she sang snatches from at home, was "Jesus is sneaking through Humboldt Park." Her mother overheard and advised her of the wrong wording, and that "Jesus was seeking the humble heart" was the correct title.

While the writer was passing this story about one evening lately, one of the young ladies present recalled a misconception upon her part of the words in a hymn, which was sung at her Sunday School when she was a young scholar. The line read "Safe and secure from all alarms," but all she could get out of it was "Say fancy cure from all alarms" and she felt much perturbed at not being able to understand what it all meant, until a few years later she happened to run across the hymn and read the correct wording.

In the Sunday School experiences of the writer, an open and free confession is herein given of a misinterpretation on his part of the words of a line in the 100th Psalm, which follows,

"Praise, *laud* and bless His name always.
For it is seemly so to do."

That was in the early days before the meaning of the word "laud" was understood, fancying it was a synonym for "Lord."

And that reminds me, our entire family was invited out to dinner with some friends, and, after the table was cleared, dishes washed, stacked on the shelf, etc., the young lady of 8, who had recently begun taking lessons on the piano, was requested to perform the first selection assigned to her, which happened to be "America." She played slowly and deliberately through the first verse, then turned around to those listening and remarked to her mother, "I got it nearly all right, but I don't seem to be able to get the 'dum ring'." After a few minutes hesitation, it penetrated her hearers that the last line "Let free-*dom ring*" had been her stumbling block.

Yet another present recalled a similar misunderstanding in gathering the meaning of a portion of a hymn, which she always rendered, "We can sing, full though we be," and, in later years, after she had learned to read the sacred songs for herself, was considerably chagrined to find out the proper version was "Weak and sinful though we be."

A small girl came home from Sunday School one day and told her mother that they sang a song about a "cross-eyed bear." Upon investigation, it developed that the song referred to had in it a phrase about "the consecrated Cross I bear."

Another story is that a local teacher was assigning some problems in algebra, and made the statement that the "problems on Page 79 will be optional." Continuing, she said, "I suppose you all know what 'optional' means." There were several hands immediately waving in the air, and one young man, being called upon, replied, "Yes, something connected with the eyes."

Little Jackie came home from school one day and announced that his teacher had called him a "scurvy elephant." His mother was horrified that a school teacher would use such language, but, upon investigation, it developed that the term which the teacher had used was "disturbing element."

William Shakespeare, provider of many plots for modern love stories, evidently was a clock watcher. His works run the whole round of the clock, as the following list shows:

"The bell then beating one." (Hamlet, I, 1.)

"Sure, Luciana, it is two o'clock." (Comedy of Errors, II, 1.)

"The clock has stricken three." (Julius Caesar, II, 1.)

"What's is't o'clock?"

"Upon the stroke of four." (Richard III, III, 2.)

"At five o'clock I shall receive the money for the same." (Comedy of Errors, IV, 1.)

"How's the day? On the sixth hour." (Tempest, V, 1.)

"Let's see, I think 'tis now some seven o'clock." (Taming of the Shrew, IV, 3.)

"By the eighth hour: is that the uttermost?" (Julius Caesar, II, 1.)

"It's supper time, my lord, it's nine o'clock." (Richard III, V, 3.)

"Ten o'clock? Within these three hours 'twill be time enough to go home." (All's Well, IV, 1.)

"Eleven o'clock the hour." (Merry Wives, II, 1.)

"What hour now?"

"I think it lacks of twelve." (Hamlet, I, 4.)

Our Work

We are a class of little tots;
Now, would you like to hear
What work we do when we're in school?
This year is our first year.

But if you do not think we work,
You don't know everything;
We read and write and draw and spell,
And pretty songs we sing.

We tell the colors, and we count;
Oh, busy folks are we;
But next year we shall do much more,
For then we'll bigger be.

Pony's Tricks Name Owner

Frank Ford, 13, and "Herman" are pals who understand each other. Consequently "Herman", who is a Shetland pony is back at Frank's home in Chicago.

Nabbed by Sergeant Leo Dahlman and Policeman James Daugherty in Thatcher Woods a woman had reported a bear was on a rampage, "Herman" was held at the station. One of a dozen claiming him, Frank offered proof of an old friendship. He asked:

"You're my pony, aren't you?"

Herman nodded his head.

"Ask the policeman to let you go home with me."

Herman bent his forelegs until he was in an attitude of supplication. Sergt. Dahlman told Frank:

"You win. Take him home."

Frank took him.

To April

March went capering up the hill
As you came sauntering down.
You did not look, for your eyes were dim,
And so you failed to notice him,
As he left the misty town.
Then I heard you tap at my windowpane,
And your tears fell thick on the glass;
You shook my casement again and again,
But I knew your mood would pass.
For I glimpsed the sash around your waist;
'Twas a rainbow, softly shining,
And the clouds that made your gown were placed
To show a silver lining.

—*By* MARY BARLING STREET.

Why We Go to Sleep

We go to sleep so as to rest. The whole body rests when asleep, more or less—the brain, the heart, the lungs, the muscles, stomach and all. Children want a lot of sleep because children have to grow, and they do most of their growing during sleep; so if they will not go to bed they will not grow properly. Sleep is more important for children than for anyone else, just for this reason, though no one can get on without it. Many of the people who grow up too small or weak, or poor in their minds, are people who did not sleep enough when they were children. Time was when older people were careless about children's sleep, but one of the happiest and best things for children nowadays is that their sleep is looked after.

Health Notes

The little ditty by Hilary Belloc was found a few evenings since and it occurred to the writer it would match up nicely with a couple of others relating to table manners and health of Methuselah, the "Garbage Man", a nice little effusion (or as it was branded a "whatchamacallit") from Rose Marie Fitzgerald, which appeared in the "Los Angeles Times".

The vulture eats between his meals
And that's the reason why
He very rarely ever feels
As well as you and I.

His eye is dull,
His head is bald,
His neck is growing thinner,
Oh! what a lesson for us all
To only eat at dinner!

—*Hilary Belloc.*

The Germs of a Garbage Man

They tell us germs are everywhere
Beware! Beware! Beware!
They're in the water, in the food,
And even in the air.

They're killing us by inches,
They're eating us alive,
They're surely bound to get us
No matter how we strive.

But how about the garbage man
Who sits right by their side
And chauffeurs them around all day
And likes the "buggy ride?"

He has them all around him,
And loves the little dears,
He's healthy, happy, full of pep,
And doesn't show his years.

The M. D.'s say—"Beware! Beware!
Of the deadly garbage can,"
But I'd give my wealth to have the health
Of our good old garbage man!

—*Rose Marie Fitzgerald.*

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A Prayer

Give me a good digestion, Lord,
And also something to digest.
Give me a healthy body, Lord,
With sense to keep it at its best.

Give me a healthy mind, good Lord,
To keep the good and pure in sight,
Which seeing sin is not appalled
But finds a way to set it right.

Give me a mind that is not bored,
That does not whimper, whine or sigh.
Don't let me worry overmuch
About the fussy thing called I.

Give me a sense of humor, Lord,
Give me the grace to see a joke.
To get some happiness from life,
And pass it on to other folk.

—From a tablet in Chester Cathedral.

When the woman motorist was called upon to stop, she asked indignantly, "What do you want with me?"

"You were traveling at forty miles an hour," answered the officer.

"Forty miles an hour? Why, I haven't been out an hour," said the woman.

"Go ahead," said the officer. "That's a new one on me."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. Gavin B. Young entertained the H. B. Club at her home on Rhode Island Avenue, on Wednesday, February 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lake, of Green River, visited at the home of Bernard Todd.

Mrs. Chas. Lightner is confined to her home by illness.

Miss Catherine Moore, of Superior, visited here with Harriet Outsen.

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John Sikich has returned from Frederick, Colorado, where he visited with relatives.

John Giovale is confined to his home with the flu.

Mrs. E. A. Prieshoff is visiting with relatives in Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moon, Sr., have returned from Evanston, where they attended the funeral of Mrs. William Edwards.

Evan J. Reese and Steve Kauzlarich have both accepted positions at Winton, and will move their families there soon.

James and David Laing and Roderick Stewart and sons, left on Sunday, March 6th, for their former homes in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew attended the K. of P. dance at Superior, Saturday evening, February 27.

Mrs. George Mars is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Matthews entertained several friends at their home on Ninth Street, Saturday evening, March 5. in honor of their eighth wedding anniversary.

Hanna

Thomas Rodda is convalescing from an appendicitis operation.

Miss Lina Mattila, Denver, visited with Miss Sima Leino for a few days.

Miss Velma Randall, teacher of Home Economics in the Hanna High School, who left for Salt Lake, where she underwent an appendicitis operation, is getting along nicely. Mrs. Roy Cummings has been substituting as Home Economics teacher in Miss Randall's absence.

Pictures taken at Hanna during February, 1932, showing extremely heavy snow.

Upper—Portal leading to slope of new No. 6 Mine.

Lower—Snapshot of roof of the home of Paul Forakis, No. 1 Town, the snow being twelve feet deep.

Mr. William Clegg underwent an operation at the Hanna Hospital, March 3. 1932.

The Community Council gave an enjoyable old fashioned dance at the Community Hall on March 5.

Albert Gaskell left for Rochester, Minnesota, on March 3 to consult Mayo Brothers about his health.

Miss Leona Mangan underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Hanna Hospital, March 3.

Mrs. Wemple, Denver, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clyde Barton.

The Loyal Order of Moose and the Women of the Moose held a joint meeting at the lodge hall on February 25. A very interesting program was given in celebration of the Washington Bicentennial, followed by a supper served at the Community Hall and dancing at Love's Hall.

The Knights of Pythias Lodge gave its anniversary so-

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cial February 27, to which the Pythian Sisters were invited at Love's Dance Hall, where a very interesting program was given, followed by refreshments served at the Lodge Hall and dancing.

Mrs. L. Ducoin, who underwent an operation at the Hanna Hospital, is getting along nicely.

The basketball boys returned from the district tournament at Green River, where they won a trophy for third place and also the distinction of one of their team, Alex Briggs, being made All-Conference Forward. Hanna is one of the "first four" teams to go to the State Tournament at Casper on March 23. Hanna drew Cokeville first, winning by a score of 39 to 11. They next played Rawlins and lost by a score of 16 to 17. The game with Kemmerer was also won by Hanna, the score being 26 to 22. The last game was played with Lyman and resulted in Lyman being victorious with a score of 39 to 14. The Hanna team consists of Joe While, Gust Kumpali, Alex Briggs, Tony Scarpelli, John Wakkuri, Vincent Lucas, Woodrow Rivi, and Louis Scarpelli.

Winton

First Aid classes have been progressing very rapidly under the able direction of Messrs. A. M. Strannigan and Garner Adams. They have been very well attended and all classes have been completed with practically 100% attendance.

Mrs. J. A. Williams entertained the entire store force at a delightful dinner in honor of her husband. Following the meal the evening was spent at cards.

The Woman's Club held a very successful card party during the month, both Bridge and 500 were enjoyed by those attending and some very useful prizes were won.

Mr. and Mrs. Strannigan are the proud parents of a nine-pound baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foster and baby Jane have returned from an extended vacation in California. Mr. Foster reports Wyoming sunshine beats California rain.

Mr. Medill, who was in charge of operations at Winton during Mr. Foster's absence has returned to Reliance.

The Music Section of the Woman's Club entertained twenty-nine members from Rock Springs, also Mrs. Nicolaysen, of Casper, president of the State Federation of Music, who was the honor guest. Following a delightful musical program a lovely lunch was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Franch and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Buxton attended the card party given in the Rock Springs Community House.

Mrs. Dan Gardner was hostess to the Wednesday Afternoon 500 Club this week. A sumptuous dinner was served and the usual number of games played. This party ended the series for this year, the ladies will entertain their husbands the latter part of the month.

A monthly meeting of the Altar Society was held at the home of Mrs. Mike Brack, and following the regular business meeting cards were enjoyed, Mrs. Ray Dodds won first prize. A delicious lunch was served at the close of the evening.

Superior

The Clarence Johnson family, of Rock Springs, were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Brown recently.

On Thursday afternoon, February 11, Mrs. C. O. Larson entertained her bridge club at her home. Refreshments were served and prizes were awarded to: first, Mrs. L. Harshbarger; second, Mrs. C. G. Scott; consolation, Mrs. A. Gantz and guest Mrs. A. White.

George (Shorty) Powell, who has heen ill for some time, was removed to Fitzsimmons Hospital, Denver. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Miss Doris Robinson, who is a member of the teaching

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staff of the Rawlins Schools, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson, during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hartwig and daughters, Margaret, Marian and Naomi, left Saturday, February 6, for Parma, Idaho, where they will locate on a farm.

Miss Vella Wylam was a week end guest of her friend, Doris Robinson, at Rawlins, during the month.

Saturday afternoon, February 13, as Mrs. R. D. Applegate and her daughters, Peggy and Roberta, were returning from Rock Springs their car left the road due to the deep snow, just as they were about to cross the bridge near their home and plunged into a ditch about twelve feet below. Because of the deep snow the occupants of the car were unharmed and but little damage done to the car.

The Ladies Aid concluded their series of card games at the Club House, Monday evening, February 29. Those making high scores for the evening were: first, Miss Woodward and Miss E. Irene; second, Mrs. H. McLean and Mrs. Amelia Pecolar. High scorers for the series were H. A. Wylam and Ben Caine.

Elvira Powell, of Rawlins, visited her folks in Superior over the week end.

Superior High School will give an All-School play, "Cyclone Sally", on March 29.

Supt. A. L. Keeney arrived home Sunday, February 28, from Washington, D. C., where he attended the national meeting of School Superintendents. He was joined in Cheyenne by Mrs. Keeney, who accompanied him home.

Dave Gathercole was pleasantly surprised when a number of friends arrived to help him spend his birthday, Sunday, February 28, at his home on "C" Hill. The time was spent in playing 500 at which Mrs. Lester Latterell had high score and Miss Lucille Braslin low score. In the evening the hostesses Mrs. William Stegemann, Mrs. A. W. Atwell and Mrs. Earl Cunion, served a delicious lunch. Mr. Gathercole received many lovely and useful gifts. At a late hour the guests left wishing Dave many more happy birthdays.

Reliance

Mr. D. Baxter was called to Ogden to attend the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Roberts and Mrs. Louie Roberts, of Rock Springs, visited at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Poljanec are the proud parents of a baby girl born at the Wyoming General Hospital, February 12.

A social meeting of the Safety First was held at the Hall February 20. The program was as follows:

Talk—Mr. Vernon O. Murray.
Tap Dance—Mr. William McPhie, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Robertson.
Song—Mrs. James McPhie, accompanied by Miss Billie Lawrence.
Accordion Solo—Mrs. J. Frullo, of Rock Springs.
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Mr. George B. Pryde was much enjoyed. Lunch and dancing followed, the Reliance orchestra furnishing the music.

Mrs. James Sellers and Mrs. Jack Rafferty were Sweetwater visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Gibbs and family have moved to Winton where Mr. Gibbs was recently transferred. They have resided in Reliance for the past fifteen years, and will be missed by all their friends. Everyone wishes them success in their new home.

Little John Renter, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Renter, has an infected hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Bozner were Reliance visitors recently.

Grace Fuhrer entertained recently at a Bunco party. Lunch was served and a jolly time was had by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Halseth of Green River were Reliance visitors recently.

Mrs. E. Mason has been quite ill, but is now on the road to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnson were Evanston visitors recently.

Friends of Archie Stuart will be sorry to know that he is still quite ill, and wish him a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Sam Evans is a patient at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mrs. R. Eheling celebrated her 40th wedding anniversary with friends calling at her home. Bridge was played, followed by a lovely lunch. Mrs. Eheling received many beautiful gifts.

Mrs. H. M. Kelley entertained friends of Mrs. D. Baxter at a surprise party in honor of her birthday. Mrs. Baxter was presented with a lovely gift. Lunch was served by Mrs. Kelley. Out of town guests were, Mrs. John Christie, Mrs. Max Bozner and Mrs. F. L. Roberts.

Tono

One of the most attractive social affairs given in Tono this season was the lovely miscellaneous shower sponsored by Community ladies for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Weise (Sylvia Revel) at the Tono Club Rooms Friday evening, February 26. The rooms were beautifully decorated in harmonizing colors of yellow and green with huge baskets of daffodils, pussywillows and spring greenery placed artistically about the rooms. Among the many presents was a set of community silver presented by the people of Tono. The evening was spent playing 500. High score for the evening was won by Mrs. Pat Barrett, second by Mrs. Hans Peterson and consolation by Mrs. William Martina. At a late hour refreshments were served by the committee in charge. Out of town guests were Mrs. John Schuck, Mrs. J. B. Corcoran, Olympia, and Mrs. Revel of Westport, mother of the bride. Mrs. Weise was postoffice clerk and assistant bookkeeper at the Tono Store for the past six years. Mr. and Mrs. Weise are making their home in Seattle.

Funeral services for James P. Moore, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Moore, of Foley, Minnesota, and brother of Mrs. James McGuire of Tono, was held from Wright's Mortuary chapel on Queen Ann Hill under the auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and was carried to rest to the Military quarters of the Washelli Cemetery by six brother Bricklayers of Local No. 2, of which he was a member. When the World War was declared, he enlisted and was sent overseas at an early date belonging to Battery "D", 151st Field Artillery of the Rainbow Division. His death was due to pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Seip and Mrs. Wilson of Centralia were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott, Mrs. Dave Davis, Mrs. John Isaacson, Mrs. John Hudson, attended the Rebecca's card party at Tenino, Mrs. Hudson receiving second high score.

Joe Fusco of Seattle spent a few days visiting with his father, Mr. John Fusco, and brothers and sisters in Tono and Centralia.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Corcoran, Sr., Olympia, visited

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with their son, James Corcoran and wife and Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Simons and family.

Oliver Ingersoll, Olympia, visited with Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schuck and Mr. and Mrs. John Maxine of Seattle, were in Tono to attend the funeral of Hendry Ring, nephew of Mrs. Harry Schuck. While in Tono they visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ring and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott.

Rev. P. H. Raymond of Centralia held services at the Tono Club House.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Patterson spent a few days last month with their daughter, Mrs. C. N. Price, and family.

Mrs. Horace Gondersman received word of the death of her father, Mr. J. T. Higgens, Paris, Kentucky, on February 4, 1932.

Hendry Ring, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Ring, passed away at the St. Luke's Hospital, Centralia, February 4, of pneumonia. Funeral services were held Sunday, March 7, from Sticklin's Parlors. Hendry was a senior at the high school from Tono and he leaves to mourn his death his parents and three brothers and three sisters.

Mrs. Jack M. Dowell entertained in honor of her little son's (John McKinley) birthday, February 25. Twelve guests gathered to wish little John happy returns of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott and daughters, Florence and Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Morrel and Gladys Mardicott of Centralia, motored to Seattle, where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schuck and helped their son, Harry, celebrate his birthday. Mr. and Mrs. John Schuck of Olympia were also present.

Georgia Hudson was confined to her home for a couple of days with a light attack of appendicitis.

Mr. B. Sheldon and mother, Mrs. J. Sheldon, of Tacoma, visited with the former's brother, Mr. James Sheldon and family and daughter, Leona, Friday.

Harold Gonderman and Jim Monaghan spent a few days in Seattle on business.

Charles Johnson of Bellingham visited with his mother, Mrs. C. C. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Shimmel and sons attended the funeral of Mrs. Shimmel's grandmother, Mrs. Mary Powell, of Sellah, at Seattle, Washington, Wednesday, interment at Black Diamond, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Martina and daughter, Eunice, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran, Jr., Warren Simons, William Nicholson and Fortunad Yedloutschnig, motored to Olympia, Sunday, to help John Corcoran celebrate his birthday. A fine dinner was thoroughly enjoyed.

Tono School election was held Saturday afternoon, March 5, at Tono, for S. D. No. 74, and Mr. William Martina was elected as member of the school board, taking the place of Mr. J. B. Corcoran, who moved to Olympia.

Mrs. James Olds, Bremerton, spent a few days at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Horace Eggler and family.

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Overheard outside of the Old Timers Building after award of the two fine autos given by the company for meritorious work along safety lines:
"Tony, whaffor you no' winna da car?"
"I no hava da good num' on my ticket."

Two men from Superior sat ahead of the writer upon the occasion mentioned and after George War-r-rd's name was drawn for the Dodge car, one remarked to the other "Of course, it had to go to a Scotchman." The same comment was also offered when Jack Adams' name was called as winner of the prize of gold coin. It so happens both men were born in England.

On a recent sunny afternoon, Art Henkell and George Pryde were witnessed in a horse-shoe pitching contest and both appeared to be in old-time form, considering the rigorous winter and inability to play since last fall.

The McAuliffe Kiltie Band has lost the services of two of its accomplished members, the Stewart brothers having departed for their native land, Scotland. Meantime Pipe and Drum Majors Wallace and Anderson are looking over the payroll lists in search of players to fill the vacancies.

Ed. A. Prieshoff wears a lonely, forsaken look. The Mrs. has been in California the past month. Our sympathies are with you, Ed.

Tom Gibson predicted several years ago he would some day equal "Happy" Harrington in avoirdupois. If an external examination were made, we feel it would develop that Tom had on three shirts, a vest, two sweaters and a coat.

Eddie Morgan has just been appointed Mining Engineer at Winton and this will entail the removal of himself and wife to that point. They have a host of friends in Rock Springs who extend congratulations.

March 16th, in our little flower plot near the Mine Office, Rock Springs, the tulips are showing their heads above the surface. So says Gardener Crofts.

George Pryde almost made a perfect score in bowling a few evenings since. 287 is a score to be proud of and his name is posted on the board under "High Scores". Guido Flor a night or two previously tumbled the pins for a perfect score, 300.

Dave Bell is back on the job after wrestling for over two months with a carbuncle on the back of his neck.

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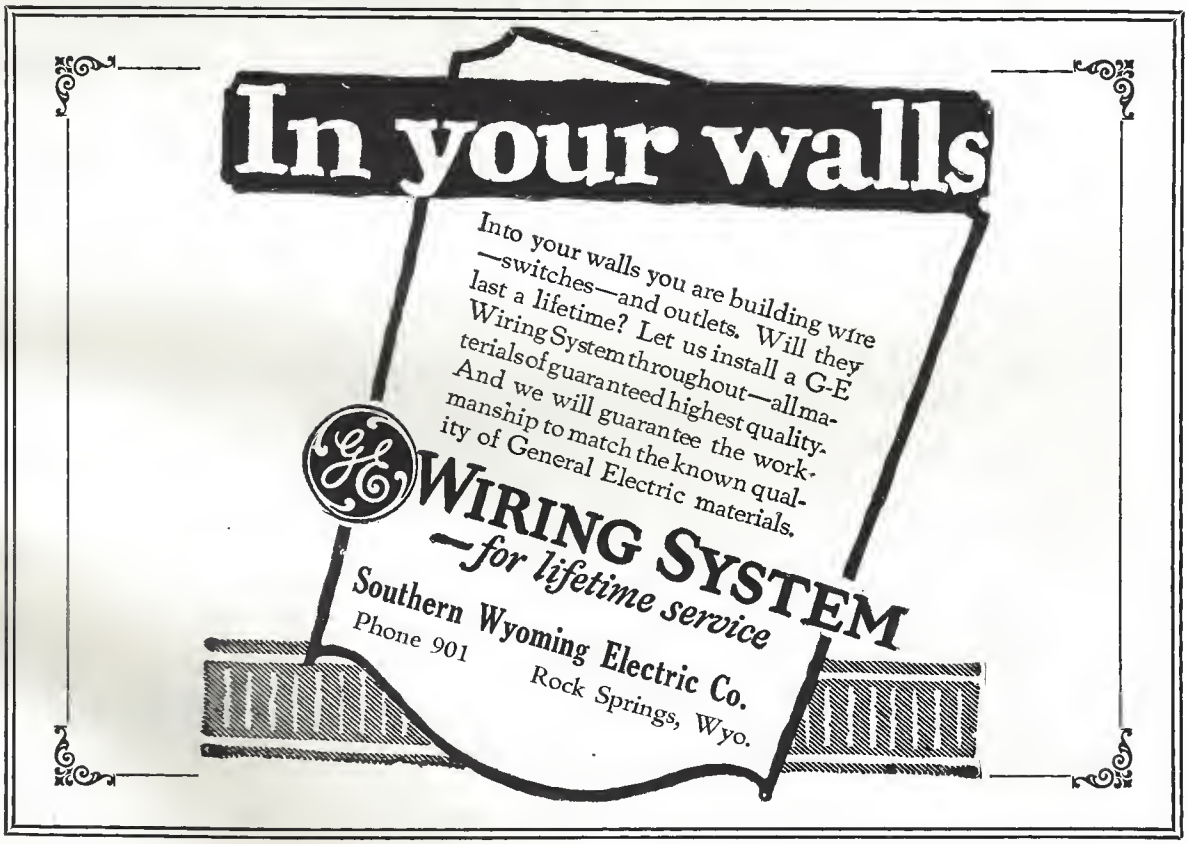
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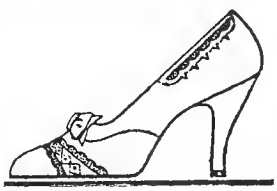

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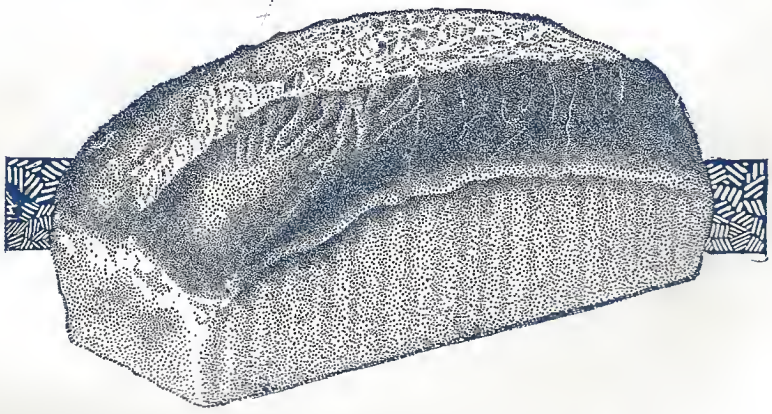

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